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Aspects of Australian markets: The States of Victoria and Tasmania

Origin marking requirements of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972

The Fair Trading Bill—a major development in consumer protection

Capital expenditure and manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the third quarter of 1972

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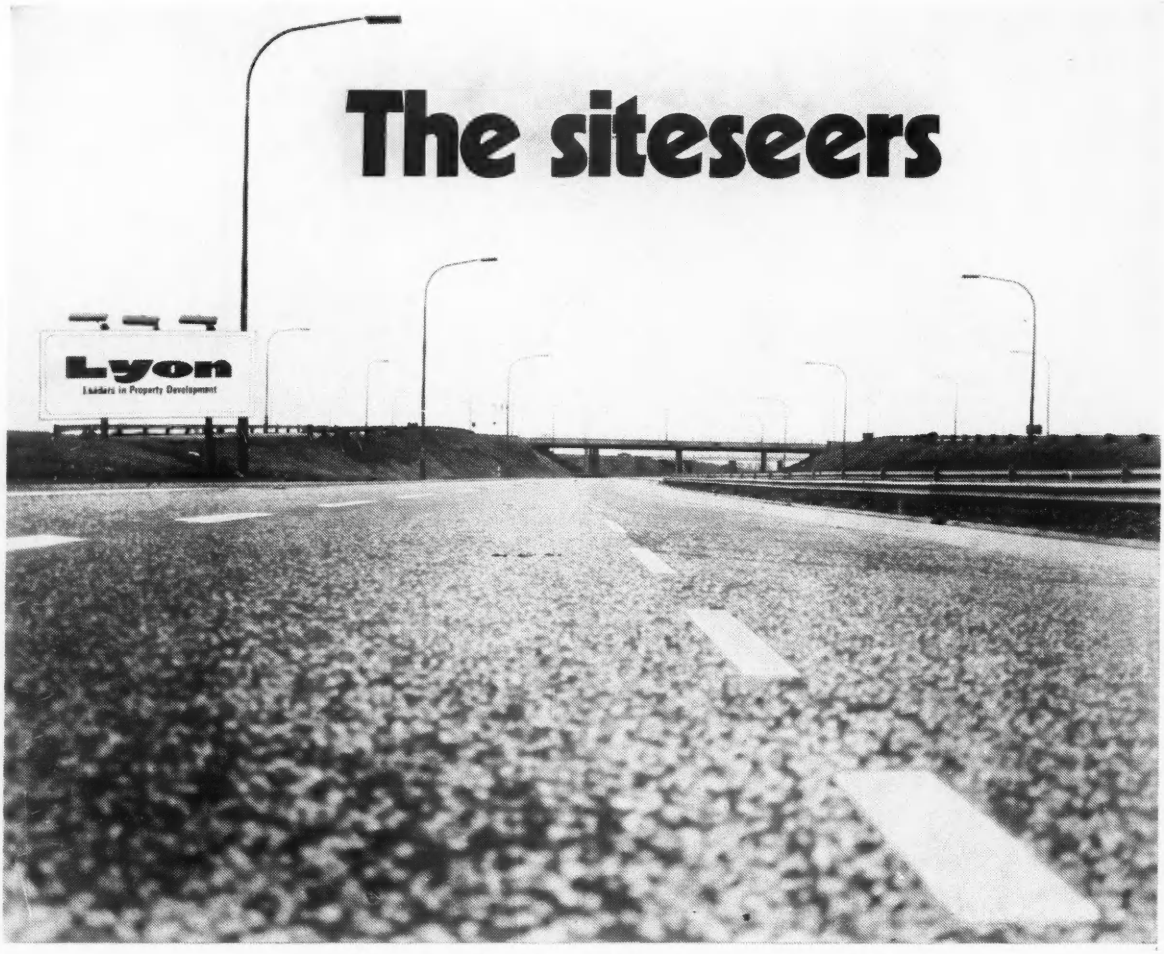

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ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIAN MARKETS—3

The States of Victoria and Tasmania

by R. W. B. Carter, CMG, Deputy High Commissioner, Melbourne

Victoria: a purchasing power higher than most

The State of Victoria is not large by Australian standards but it covers an area greater than the United Kingdom and, with a purchasing power higher per head of population than most countries, offers excellent opportunities to British exporters and manufacturers.

BECAUSE of its position at the centre of the national market, Victoria has developed a comprehensive network of transport and commercial facilities: a 600 mile radius from Melbourne, the State capital, encompasses 70 per cent of Australia's population and most of its manufacturing and primary industry. In the transportation field, the State Government has accepted a plan designed to cater for Melbourne's traffic needs to 1985. The scheme covers railways, street transport and highways and envisages eventual expenditure of over $A2,600 million. One of the first phases of the plan, an underground rail loop, is already under construction.

Westernport—an exciting growth area

The most exciting area today for industrial growth in Victoria and perhaps Australia is the Westernport region, about 40 miles south-east of Melbourne. With an extensive bay, a sheltered deepwater port, oil and natural gas available from the Bass Strait, its proximity to Melbourne's labour force and the advantage of being a largely undeveloped area, Westernport is destined to put Victoria in the forefront of industrial activity in Australia. The Government are providing the basic services required such as dredging, road, water and port facilities, and private industry and other organisations have multi-million dollar projects such as chemical plants, power stations and refineries under consideration.

British Petroleum has already built an oil refinery and Esso Standard Oil Ltd. and BHP have completed a crude oil storage and natural gas fractionation plant. One of the key Westernport projects is a fully integrated iron and steel industry to produce 4 million tons a year. BHP in conjunction with GKN of United Kingdom (through John Lysaght of Australia) are the participants in this $A1,000 million project. The works will be built in four stages—the first of which is under way—and will eventually comprise a cold strip plant, a hot strip plant and an iron and steel making plant. The presence of this type of infrastructure will obviously attract many forms of industry and it is clear that a major industrial complex is now in the making.

The impetus for this project has been the discovery of gas and oil in the Bass Strait. The finds mean that Victoria is entering a dramatic new phase of expansion. Melbourne is now fully converted to natural gas and reserves at present established are sufficient to supply Victoria for 30 years. The initial reserves of oil in the Bass Strait will be available to meet most of Australia's requirements for the next five years.

Although oil and gas discoveries naturally excite the imagination, the principal sources of power in Victoria are the extensive brown coal fields in the Latrobe Valley, and it was the discovery of these deposits that made industrial progress possible. The fields are known to contain one of the largest single deposits of brown coal in the world. Selecting the most economic areas, the reserves of coal obtainable in large scale workings by open cut dredgers are estimated at 10,000 million tons. The State Electricity Commission has two major open cuts producing coal for three power stations constructed literally on top of the coal. These stations, including the recently completed Hazelwood station, supply the base loads for Melbourne.

Overseas investment has played a very large part in the development of Australia, and Victoria has attracted a large part—some 40 per cent of the total. Britain and the United States have invested heavily in the establishment of local subsidiaries or as joint ventures with local companies. Most of this development has taken place in and around Melbourne but the Ministry of State Development has chosen several country areas for accelerated growth.

Primary production

Although Victoria expects to maintain strong industrial growth in the future, it also confidently expects to make its traditionally significant contribution to the nation's primary production mostly in the form of butter, meat, cheese, wool and wheat. In the more northerly parts of the state dried fruits are produced and account for most of Australia's exports of these products. When it comes to Victoria's vineyards, however, Australians are becoming such a nation of discriminating wine lovers that the growers are hard put to keep pace with local demand and there is little of quality left for export.

Because of the abundance of labour, transport, fuel and power and commercial facilities, most industries are located in the Melbourne area, where a great variety of goods are manufactured. Among the principal industries soundly established are motor vehicles, engineering, petro-chemicals, processed foods, beverages, paper and board, rubber, plastic, and containers.

A number of important purchasing Commonwealth Government Departments have their headquarters in Melbourne. These include Civil Aviation, Works, Shipping and Transport, Postmaster General and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Several other Commonwealth Departments have key establishments in Melbourne such as the Defence Standards Laboratories and the Government Aircraft Factory.

With retail sales of over $A1,000 million a year and half its population under 25 years of age, Victoria is a sophisticated and fiercely competitive market for imported goods not only to service industry but also to satisfy demand arising from Victorians who enjoy a very high standard of living and are increasingly looking to the leisure industries for entertainment. Performance cars, power boats, fashion wear, Hi-Fi equipment—all sell exceptionally well. Melbourne's departments stores are crammed with china, glass, pottery and giftware imported from almost every continent and store buyers are continually travelling overseas looking for new items to tempt the affluent housewife.

To maintain these high standards the State Government is encouraging private investors to develop new housing and industrial estates. Several hotel and office building projects have been announced and the centre of Melbourne changes daily as new buildings replace old. No let up is seen in the pace of development. Collins Street, in the heart of Melbourne, reflects Victoria's leading role in finance and commerce. New impressive office blocks line the street and most Australian and international banks, insurance and mining companies have their headquarters in the area.

Because of its sustained economic growth and remarkable record of political stability, the State Government has been able to develop a social fabric of a standard better than most found in the world. Victoria has three thriving universities and a fourth is in the pipeline. The number of technical colleges increases daily and standards have perceptably improved over the past few years. Hospitals are excellently organised and equipped to the very highest standards.

With a strong industrial base, a diversified primary industry, an abundance of natural resources, Victoria seems certain to prosper; and there is no reason why British exporters should not share in this prosperity.

Tasmania: the industries to watch

'Small cherries are sweet' runs the old saw, and this might well apply to the island State of Tasmania. The fruit could better be apples, as the State is known throughout Australia as 'The Apple Isle'. There is of course far more to Tasmania than apples and scenery: the island is bursting at the seams with minerals, timber and hydro power—all of which promise great potential.

TASMANIA is Australia's most southerly State; it covers 26,383 square miles, about the same size as Scotland. It has a temperate climate and vast rainfall catchment areas creating immense potential for hydro-electric power. The population is 393,100 with 129,808 in Hobart the capital and 62,181 in Launceston the other principal urban centre.

Tasmania's primary industry is worth approximately $A200 million. Rural, forest and mining production play an important part in the economy not only providing vital export earnings but also raw materials for secondary industries such as newsprint, woodchips, zinc, fruit and vegetable processing and dairy products.

Manufacturing industry is the more important activity, with production of over $A200 million, and a 20-year expansion programme with several multi-million dollar projects completed over the past few years. There are now about 1,000 factories with a work force of 34,320.

Power generation

It is impossible to write about Tasmania without reference to the State Hydro-Electric Commission and its massive power generation complex, consisting of 21 power stations. It is the Island's greatest asset and generates 10 per cent of Australia's electricity.

Ninety-eight per cent of Tasmania's homes and farms are supplied with electricity from the State-wide network: more than three-quarters have electric stoves and hot water systems. Bulk electricity rate are 25 per cent cheaper than those charged on the mainland and these rates have attracted huge aluminium smelting and manufacturing plants. The installed capacity of the system is almost 1.3 million kW. with a rated output capacity of nearly 6,600 million kW. hours a year. To cater for normal growth the system must be doubled each 10 or 15 years. A spectacular project due for completion in 1975 is the $A95 million Gordon River Power Development in the south-west of the island. Just over 1,000 people are working in the area—one of the most rugged and remote spots in the island. This development will be followed by another huge scheme, the Pieman River Power Development.

Complementary to the various hydro-schemes is a thermal power station at Bell Bay which is now being expanded to double the capacity. Bell Bay is also the site of an aluminium plant, a woodchip factory and a ferro-alloys industry. A petroleum terminal is also planned. Construction of a rail link between Launceston and Bell Bay is proceeding and will be completed by 1972/73.

Mineral production

The past few years have seen a growing increase in mineral production: exports of metalliferous ores have more than trebled in value rising from $A18 million to $A62 million in less than three years. Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Ltd. will this year complete one of the biggest industrial expansion programmes in Tasmanian history spending about $A60 million at Risdon, Roseberry and Burnie. The programme aims to double ore output at Roseberry to 600,000 tons and work is well under way on equipping a new shaft to provide access to substantial reserves. Electrolytic Zinc's Risdon works—already one of the largest zinc plants in the world—is undergoing a big manufacturing expansion project. With deep water for shipping, cheap electricity and a good source of labour in Hobart, the plant has an almost ideal industrial situation.

The Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Co. Ltd., Australia's second largest copper producer, has been carrying out a $A30 million expansion programme designed to win ore from new underground mines and to lift output now coming from underground mines; reliance on the massive open-cut is declining. Eventually 100 per cent of the ore will come from large reserves in underground mines. The open-cut is 3,800 ft. long and 565 ft. deep, from which 75 million tons of rock has been removed.

(continued on next page)

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TASMANIA: THE INDUSTRIES TO WATCH

continued

Almost one-half of Australia's tin is produced in Tasmania. The ore is located in several regions with the principal deposits at Mt. Cleveland, where annual production is estimated to be 360,000 tons of ore, and Renison Bell, where reserves of 17 million tons averaging 1.01 per cent tin have been proved.

Exploitation of iron ore reserves was relatively insignificant until 1967 when extensive mining at Savage River commenced. Extracted from an open cut operation, the ore is pumped by pipeline to Port Latta 52 miles away where it is converted into pellets for export to Japan. In addition to copper, tin, iron ore and zinc, other minerals such as lead, tungsten, rutile, zircon and coal are being mined in quantity and a high level of exploration activity is being maintained.

The Government's ultimate objective is not only to export ores but to increase the production of basic metals and the manufacture of metal products. A full-scale feasibility study has been undertaken into the possibility of establishing a steel plant on the north-west coast.

Timber, fruit, dairy products . . .

Tasmania has always made effective use of its timber resources. The forests are large and dense and provide fine quality timber for a variety of uses including furniture, home-building and paper pulp. Woodchips have recently sprung into prominence with a $7 million plant on the east coast at Triabunna and two more plants in the north using the port at Bell Bay. This relatively new industry to Tasmania is expected to earn more than $A300 million in export earnings over the next 15 years. The woodship plants will convert timber unsuitable for log milling into chips which Japanese buyers will convert to paper.

In recent years the local processing of fruit, together with quality vegetables has been emphasised and several large food factories have been established. Canned beans, frozen peas, instant potato, frozen chips, apple juice and tinned pears are now shipped for export. Tasmania's first commercial fish farm has conquered its pioneering problems and is producing more than 82,000 lb. of rainbow trout a year. In addition over 12 million trout eggs have been exported to a wide variety of foreign countries.

The island's plentiful milk supply is used in producing chocolate and many other varieties of confectionery most of which are exported to the mainland.

. . . and tourism

The island's fine bays and beaches provide an ideal tourist attraction and tourism is a growing industry which will receive a boost in the near future when Australia's first gambling casino (a 20-storey tower surmounted by a revolving restaurant and 300 bedrooms at Wrest Point close to Hobart) opens shortly.

Because of its situation and a relatively small population, Tasmania has been able to maintain an education system of excellent quality, both flexible and with a degree of originality. The University of Tasmania outgrew its original buildings some years ago and is now housed in a series of new buildings at Sandy Bay in Hobart.

Mining, manufacturing, tourism, wool, dairying, fruit and vegetable growing, forestry and paper making are the industries on which Tasmania's economy will rely on over the coming years and although new markets will have to be found for certain primary products when Britain enters the EEC, the State seems assured of a prosperous future.

Slot machines draw the crowds at Zagreb tourism fair

From P. R. Bull, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Zagreb: Public interest in the British stand at TU-EX in Zagreb was so great that it became necessary to cordon off stands at a very early stage to prevent crowds from swamping exhibitors and exhibits alike.

TU-EX, the International Exhibition of Tourist, Catering and Shop Equipment, was held jointly this year with Sportex and Internautika (sports and recreation equipment and boats).

The size of the potential market for equipment connected with the tourist industry here can be gauged from the fact that over 4 million foreign visitors to Yugoslavia spent $400 million during the recent tourist season. This represents Yugoslavia's major single source of foreign currency. Naturally, development of the industry is something very close to most local authorities' hearts, particularly of those on the Adriatic coast and in the mountain resorts.

The show covered an area of 45,000 m² and the whole event attracted nearly 100,000 visitors. It was not a big fair by Zagreb standards, and the BOTB/Amusement Trades Association Joint Venture stand with six British exhibitors hit the right note. British participants were Aristocrat Automatics Ltd. (fruit machines), Jamieson's Ltd. (amusement machines), London Coin Machines Ltd. (children's rides and various amusement machines), R. G. Mitchell Ltd. (children's rides), P.R.W. (Sales) Ltd. (various amusement machines), and Streets Automatic Machine Co. Ltd. (amusement machines). All the British exhibitors declared themselves satisfied with the fair, and a number had concluded some promising business.

Particularly popular were the ingenious table football and ice-hockey games (both very popular sports in this part of Yugoslavia). Another big success were the children's rides, which attracted many potential buyers from nurseries and most of the large Yugoslav department stores.

Even the fruit machines, although not working because public gambling is forbidden to Yugoslav nationals, were keenly examined by the operators of several large casinos operating for foreign visitors.

The exhibition was something of a pioneer venture both from the Zagreb Fair authorities point of view and from the Amusement Trades Association. There was some confusion about the amount of foreign currency available for the purchase of exhibits at the end of the fair, but it is hoped to avoid this in future events.

Exhibitors now know that there is no easy way to success in Yugoslavia. Sales have to be built up patiently and contacts nourished carefully. That said, there is undoubtedly great scope here for all types of amusement machines. There is no domestic industry, and our equipment compares favourably with all imported equipment in price, quality and ingenuity.

Snack-bar trade in Germany expanding

From Hilda Mock, Commercial Officer, British Embassy, Bonn: Prices of British equipment on show at 'Eurosnack' in Cologne recently were found to be competitive not only by German buyers but also by visitors from almost all European countries.

'Eurosnack' gives owners of snack and grill bars, cafeterias, drugstores, steak houses and similar establishments an opportunity to see the latest developments.

In all, 280 exhibitors and 51 additionally represented firms from 14 countries presented their products to the 9,100 trade buyers (of whom 1,200 were foreign) from 26 countries who visited this fair.

During the last three years the snack bar trade in the Federal Republic has increased by 300 per cent and a further increase is expected (30 per cent in 1972). The number of snack bars in western Germany is at present estimated at 35,000.

Great Britain was represented at this fair with eight direct exhibitors and three additionally represented firms and supplied the second largest foreign contingent of exhibitors after the Netherlands. The direct exhibitors showed their products on an attractively built Joint Venture stand under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce and sponsored by the BOTB. This was the only joint venture operation at 'Eurosnack'.

All British exhibitors felt that their participation had been worthwhile. A representative of Lincat Ltd. commented on the closing day of the fair that they had done very well indeed. It had been their most successful participation in a European fair so far.

Many exhibitors were able to sell their equipment off the stand and received favourable comments from buyers about the high standard of quality of their machines and equipment.

The British exhibitors stated that the Fair, which takes place every two years in November, is an excellent opportunity to show their latest technical developments and to establish contacts with potential buyers on the Continent.

Mr. James Rooke made his first visit to an overseas fair as Chief Executive of the British Overseas Trade Board when he toured British firms taking part in a Joint Venture at the Electronica exhibition in Munich last week. This Joint Venture was an important event in the current British Trade Drive in South Germany 1972/3. Left, Mr. Rooke is being shown an Elga recirculation system which can be used wherever ultra-pure water is required. On the right, he is being shown the P.C. Scriber—a low cost, semi automatic co-ordinatorgraph for the rapid and accurate production of actual-size printed-circuit master negatives, made by P. B. Products Ltd.

New menswear section illustrates British predominance at Interstoff

From Roger Weatherburn, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Frankfurt: There was a section devoted entirely to textiles for menswear at the twice yearly International Clothing Textiles Fair (Interstoff) in Cologne. The fair organisers freely admitted that the section was purely a British initiative, which was borne out by the range of exhibitors—52 of the 69 companies were from the UK.

This Interstoff was the biggest ever and in the view of most exhibitors the best. The men's section, 'Herren-Interstoff', resulted in an overall rise to 745 direct exhibitors, 133 of them from Britain.

The international character of the Interstoff spring and autumn fairs was amply demonstrated by the fact that on this occasion 547 of the direct exhibitors 73.4 per cent were non-German—German firms on their home ground were only some 26 per cent of the total—and that they came from 18 different countries. The British contingent, for many years near the top of the table, moved into first place just ahead of the French and the Italians.

By the time the fair closed its doors on the Friday afternoon after four very busy days, some 24,000 trade visitors (an increase of 13 per cent on last year) had passed through the turnstiles. A little more than half were from outside Germany, and according to the fair authorities' statistics they came from 63 countries.

Of the British firms participating, 26 exhibited independently and 107 took part in two Joint Ventures sponsored by the National Wool Textiles Export Corporation in collaboration with the BOTB. Fifty-nine of them were grouped in the Joint Venture in hall 6 (devoted, as it has always been, to firms showing mainly textiles for womenswear), and the other 48 were in the Joint Venture in the newly created menswear section in hall 9.

Wide range of materials

The huge selection of the fabrics on show and the fantastically wide range of materials and combinations going into them makes it difficult to pick out specific items for special mention. Woven fabrics continued to be well to the fore, and indeed seemed to be increasing in popularity. Knitteds, having suffered a setback a couple of years ago, showed very marked signs of improvement. Notable among the knitteds were those produced with a 'woven look' particularly suitable for the making-up of men's suits and sports jackets. Prints, whether of pure silk, cotton or mixtures of other fibres, were almost all reported to have done well. Woollens and wool/synthetic-fibre mixtures from Britain, despite the considerable rise in the price of wool, were obviously still sufficiently competitive and attractive to be heavily in demand. Tartans, always boom items at Interstoff, reached even higher peaks on this occasion.

The fair got off to a good and brisk start, and on the morning of the opening day the National Wool Textile Corporation organised a highly successful—and international—press conference which set a seal on the extensive publicity campaign carried out with particular emphasis on the new 'Menswear Interstoff'.

Mr. J. A. Lewando, of the British Overseas Trade Board and chairman of Carrington Viyella Ltd., and Mr. N. Statham, Minister (Economic) of the Embassy in Bonn, spoke at the press conference and later paid visits to the stands of many of the British exhibitors in the menswear section.

It was notable that, even at that early stage in the fair, British exhibitors were expressing considerable satisfaction with the number of trade visitors as well as with orders being taken and inquiries received. At the end of the fair almost all were very happy with the results. As far as the menswear section was concerned, practically everyone was describing it as a roaring success and a feature or Interstoff which it was hoped would be—and indeed, which is now virtually certain to be—a permanent feature. Demands for space at future fairs will undoubtedly be greater, though the extent to which they will be able to be satisfied (at any rate in 1973) is not yet clear.

As usual at these international fairs, business and inquiries came from many different countries. For British exhibitors the pattern followed very much that of the spring event. EFTA countries were still to the fore, but, encouragingly, many exhibitors reported a notable increase in the interest shown by buyers from EEC countries, particularly from West Germany. Firms already with agents in the Federal Republic were generally at an advantage. There can be no doubt that from every point of view the 28th Interstoff was a highly successful event which highlighted not only its international character but also the fact that it is very much the fair for the clothing textile trade.

Mr. Jan Lewando, member of the British Overseas Trade Board, at Interstoff with Mr. N. Statham, Minister (Economic), British Embassy, Bonn (left). In the background is Mr. J. T. Freanley, Consul-General, Frankfurt.

British firms mount successful private shows in Budapest

THREE British manufacturers—Rank Xerox Ltd., the Prestige Group Ltd. and Trubenised (Sales) Ltd.—recently mounted private exhibitions in Budapest.

All three companies reported success in drawing attention to their products and making contact with the buying organisations and end-users. Prestige, who exhibited in a department store, and were allowed to sell to the general public, reported an excellent daily turnover. Rank Xerox and Trubenised confidently expect good results from the serious business inquiries received.

The idea of holding private, one-company displays in Hungary is not new, but they are becoming more frequent, especially in the capital equipment field. These presentations are generally thought to be a useful way of following up participation in the yearly crop of Hungarian international exhibitions, for it is at one-company shows that firms can have the undivided attention of end-users and buyers. There will be nine international exhibitions in Hungary during 1973, eight of them specialised and one—the Budapest International Fair—of a general nature. These events will cover a very wide range of products.

Suggestions about where one-company displays could be staged are obtainable from the Embassy at Budapest through the DTI's Regional Offices. Information about forthcoming Hungarian exhibitions, and details of the support the British Overseas Trade Board is prepared to give to manufacturers, is available from Fairs and Promotions Branch of the DTI (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7213 or 7184).

Over 300 government officials, educational buyers and representatives of business firms recently attended a display at the British Embassy, Washington, of Gestetner duplicating and office equipment imported from Britain and distributed in the United States by Gestetner Corporation of Yonkers, New York. This was one of a series of commercial exhibits and presentations in the Embassy rotunda organised by the commercial department in conjunction with British firms. Further information on the use of the rotunda for promotional purposes may be obtained from Mr. R. F. Butters, General Export Services Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757 ext. 204).

British fashion show in Beverly Hills, California

From Robina Colville, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Los Angeles: This season's British fashions were presented to an enthusiastic group of over 400 women at a Fashion Show at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills recently. The occasion was the annual meeting and luncheon of the Juniors of the Social Service Auxiliary, a long established charitable group of young matrons from some of the oldest families in the Greater Los Angeles area. Volunteer hospital work and support of a number of deserving causes are undertaken by these women.

One of the events organised by this group is the annual Candlelight Ball, and the theme this December will be British. While approaching the Consulate for assistance with decorations for the Ball, the Consulate interested them in putting together the British Fashion Show. Despite less than two weeks preparation, the Juniors threw themselves whole-heartedly into this project. Some Beverly Hills stores which import British fashions lent garments, which were modelled by the Juniors themselves.

The backbone of the Show was provided by Leslie and Raymond Lawson of Rally-Klad Ltd., Glasgow, who airfreighted a collection of tartan skirts, kilts and capes in the latest designs in fine woollens and cashmeres. Their Los Angeles agent, Mrs. Christine Allen, of Imports from Britain, was untiring in her efforts to clear these through the Customs and arrange for the Pappagallo Shop in Beverly Hills to handle the retail end.

Others who contributed to the success of the Show were I. Magnin and Co. with Aquascutum rainwear, and Charles Gallay of Beverly Hills, who provided some exciting fashions from Jean Muir, Thea Porter, Zandra Rhodes and Henry Lehr of London.

An added interest to the Show was a display of menswear modelled by the husbands of some of the ladies. It was supplied by Mr. Berny Schwartz of Eric Ross and Co., Beverly Hills and included shirts and ties from Stephens Brothers and Hugh Parsons respectively, vests made by Fink Brothers, sweaters from Pringle of Scotland and woollens from Wain Shiell. Mr. Schwartz is a leading importer of menswear from Britain.

Seen on the British stand at the recent International Food Fair in Paris (SIAL) are: (L to R) Mr. Dennis Shattock, chairman of the British Food Export Council, Mr. Ian Harrison, director-general, BFEC, Mr. Anthony Stodart, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr. Haydn Williams, vice-chairman BFEC. The British stand attracted much attention.

More assistance for exhibitors at Japanese trade fairs

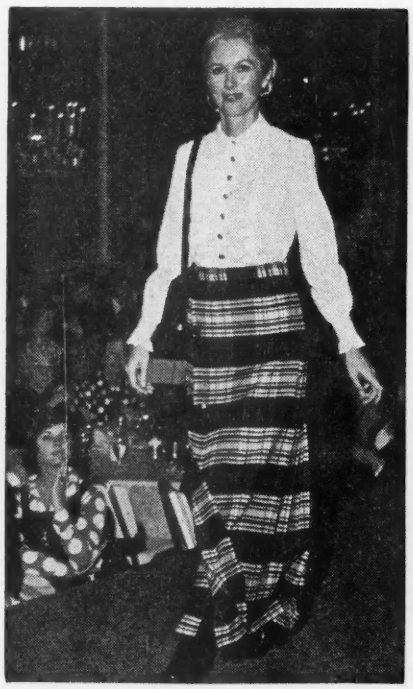
BRITISH Overseas Trade Board already offers assistance with travel costs for two representatives of any firms participating in a Joint Venture display in Japan, each of whom mans the firm's stand throughout the event. Assistance will now sometimes be given to firms to take up to two technicians to those ventures where they are needed in setting up exhibits or demonstrating. In addition, support for fares has been raised to a maximum of £400 per head for approved exhibitions.

Tel Aviv International Fair

THE organisers of the Tel Aviv International Trade Fair 'Technology II', to be held from October 23-31, 1973 have decided to include another sector of industry—building and construction machinery. The British Overseas Trade Board has announced (*Trade and Industry*, November 9) that a British pavilion will be organised at the fair provided there is sufficient response from industry. Any firms in the new field interested in exhibiting should contact Miss F. King, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7092).

Peking exhibition extended

IN view of the great interest expressed in the British Industrial Technology Exhibition to be held in Peking next year, the exhibition organising committee have agreed to extend the period of the exhibition by two days. It will now open on March 26 and close on April 7.



Mrs. Norlander, wife of the general manager of the Beverly Hilton Hotel, models a cashmere kilt made by Rally-Klad Ltd.

MISSIONS and TOURS

British construction team on tour of States and Canada

MR. Ernie Fairweather, managing director of Errut Products Ltd., London has left for a four weeks' business tour of the United States and Canada.

First stop is Phoenix where he will be attending the American Association of State Highways Officers' Conference to discuss plastic-concrete grooving techniques using equipment developed by the Cement and Concrete Association and now being manufactured and marketed under licence by Errut.

Next stop is Toronto, where Errut have a stand at the Canadian Public Works Exhibition.

Other stops are Minneapolis, Washington, Binghampton and New York.

Dunlop's Hose Division export drive

LAST month Dunlop's Tyneside-based Industrial Hose Division export sales manager, John Straker, left for a further visit to Eastern Europe and Italy. One of his representatives, Peter Marfitt-Smith, is on a six-week tour of Middle Eastern markets.

John Straker's current tour, lasting 13 days, takes him to Budapest, Warsaw, Lodz, Belgrade, Livorno and Milan. His objective is to meet the representatives of state buying organisations in the Eastern Europe countries, to follow-up an earlier visit this year.

Peter Marfitt-Smith is away for 39 days, during which time he will visit Malta, Tripoli, Benghazi, Cairo, Jeddah, Ridadh, Dharhran, Shiraz, Tehran, Abadan, Kuwait, Baghdad and Beirut.

Inward mission to Hardware Fair

FOR the third consecutive year there will be an inward mission of powerful overseas hardware buyers to the International Hardware Trades Fair, Olympia, London (January 29 to February 2).

This mission will be sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board in conjunction with the Hardware Manufacturers' Association and Universal Exhibitions Ltd., organisers of the fair. Its members will come from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Canada.

Wolf chairman in India

MR. Geoffrey Wolfe, chairman and managing director of Wolf Electric Tools Ltd., London, has been on a two-week visit to India.

He visited Bombay, where Indian associate Ralliwolf Ltd. is based to discuss future manufacturing and marketing strategy. He was also in New Delhi, where his visit coincides with the 3rd Asian International Trade Fair at which Ralliwolf are exhibiting. In Hyderabad he studied a marketing group operation.

EXPORT ORDERS

Redifon win £2m flight simulator order from China

THE China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation has placed China's first order for flight simulators with Redifon Flight Simulation Ltd. The simulators, worth about £2 million, are for CAAC, the airline of the People's Republic of China, and will be delivered in early 1974.

The contract was signed at the end of last month and marks the end of four weeks' negotiating. The team included senior marketing, contracts and technical personnel from Redifon's Crawley factory.

The two simulators, for Boeing 707 and Hawker Siddeley Trident 2E aircraft, will be installed together with a closed-circuit colour television system in the new CAAC training facility at Capital Airfield, Peking.

£¼m Algerian order for Robertson roof

AN order worth £¼ million to supply 81,000 m² of roofing materials for the new El-Milia ceramic factory in Algeria has been awarded to the export division of H. H. Robertson (UK) Ltd., of Ellesmere Port. It was won against strong competition from local suppliers.

The factory is Government-owned and is to be a multi-bay building 240 m long and 108 m wide. Robertson roofing engineers have designed a very low pitch construction supported on steelwork secured to concrete trusses at one end of the building. The roof will be made in sandwich form with off-white Galbestos protected steel sheets as the outer skin, glass-fibre insulation, and a coated-metal Q-deck and Colomet steel soffit. Galvanised steel guttering will also be supplied.

Swiss army to train with British javelins

THE Swiss army is to train with British javelins. Five hundred Apollo javelins, made by Accles and Pollock Ltd., Oldbury, Worcestershire, have been ordered. This follows the recent introduction of two new types of javelin—the distance-rated Apollo Aerodyne DR for top performers, and the Apollo Aerodyne for clubs, schools and colleges.

Scaffolding for Dubai

KWIKFORM International, the overseas marketing division of Kwikform Ltd., has obtained an order worth approximately £60,000 for formwork and propping for the Deira-Shindagah tunnel in Dubai to be constructed beneath the Dubai Creek by Costain Civil Engineering.

The equipment is being designed by the company and will include travelling shutters and Kwikshor propping.

New Dorr-Oliver contract

DORR-OLIVER Incorporated has received a contract from Montecatini Edison, Societa per Azioni in connection with Montedison's expansion of its sulphuric acid facilities at Scarlino, Italy.

The new Montedison plant has been designed to burn 600 tons per day of granular pyrite in fluid-bed roasters to be engineered, supplied and erected by Dorr-Oliver's subsidiary, Dorr-Oliver SpA.

Start-up of the new plant is scheduled for late September 1973. This will be the fifth Fluo-Solids system Dorr-Oliver has supplied Montedison for turn-key operation since the giant Italian chemical company began developing the pyrite mines in the Scarlino area. The new addition will increase sulphuric acid output from 2,200 TPD to 2,800 TPD. Hematitic calcine production for the steel industry will be increased by 450 TPD.

Power for Nigerian shunters

TWENTY-TWO diesel-electric shunting locomotives recently ordered by the Nigerian Railway Corporation from the traction division of Brush Electrical Machines Ltd., Loughborough will each be powered by a Paxman 8RPHXL diesel engine developing 400 bhp at site.

This engine order, with spare parts, is worth approximately £250,000 to Ruston Paxman Diesels Ltd. and follows others gained by Ruston Paxman over the past two years. These include 15 Paxman 8RPHL engine powered diesel hydraulic shunting locomotives by Andrew Barclay Sons and Co. Ltd., Kilmarnock, now entering into service with the East African Railway Corporation, and two similar units in the final stages of completion by the same locomotive builder for the Benguela Railway Company, Angola.

Spanish order for Badger pipelayer

HUDSWELL Yates Developments, the Leeds developers of the Badger system of trenchless pipelaying, has sold one of its machines to Spain and will be providing technical assistance and training for Spanish operators.

The order, valued at more than £28,000, is for Mr. Daniel Pages Raventos of Seville, a landowner and champagne producer. The machine, similar to one recently shipped to Japan, has been supplied with a special canopy to suit the hot climate, together with all accessories for pipelaying and the installation of flexible drainage pipe. Yates Badger Pipelines, the UK operators of the system, recently completed a pipelaying contract in Spanish peach orchards which led to the placing of the order for a machine.

Agreements give world-wide customer service

THE signing of two agency agreements at the Europoort exhibition last week gives ship-operator customers of Doncasters Moorside Ltd. assurance of world-wide service for the company's specialised hydraulic equipment.

An exclusive concession with the Chuetsu Waukesha Co. Ltd. of Tokyo completed the round-the-globe chain of agents selling and servicing Doncasters Morgrip bolts and dowels, Pilgrim propeller nuts and ring jacks. It also meant doubling the market for these products available to Doncasters and, as a consequence, the expected doubling of the company's sales. Another agreement, with the Rotterdam Dockyard Co. signed on the same day, strengthened the existing ties with the Benelux countries and streamlined the service available in European ports.

LancerBoss gain ground at world's largest port

FORTY LancerBoss lift trucks—mostly P and M Series models which cover the 4,000-7,000 lb. capacity range—have been supplied to Gunco, truck rental operators at the Port of Rotterdam.

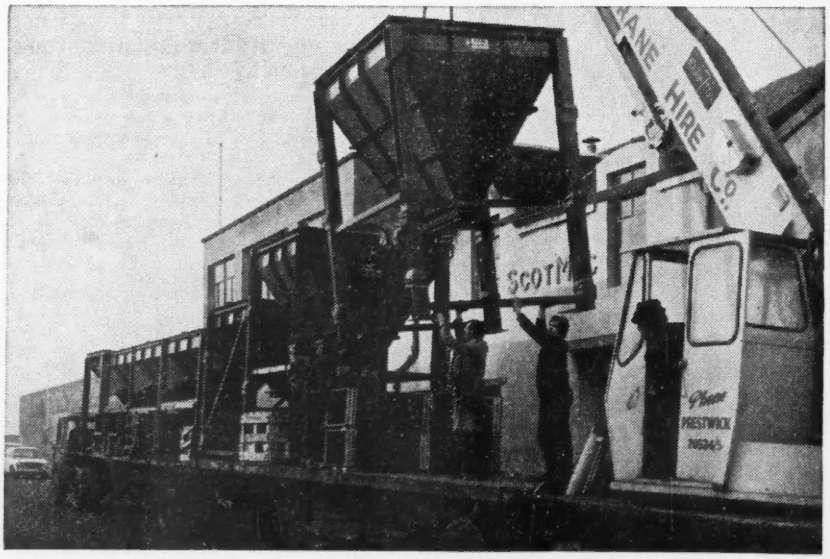
Van Broekhoven N.V., Dutch distributors for the British-built trucks, penetrated the Gunco fleet only six months ago and already, with replacement of trucks and expansion of the fleet, 25 per cent of the rental company's lift trucks carry the LancerBoss name.

Major Swedish order for library system

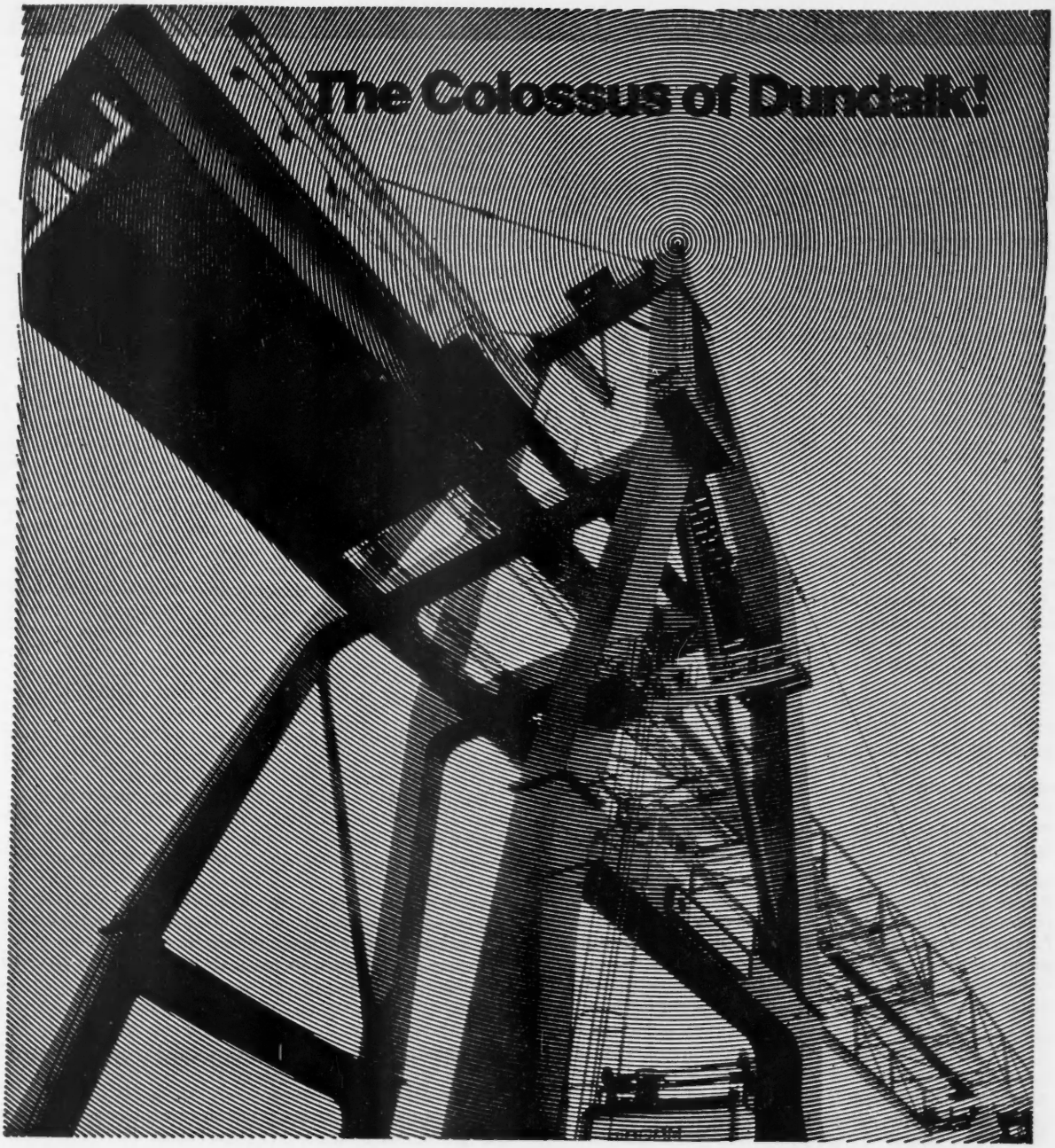
A £300,000 export order for the Plessey library system has been received by the Data Systems Unit of Plessey Telecommunications for Bibliotekstjänst AB of Sweden.

This order follows the agreement signed this year when Bibliotekstjanst AB, sole supplier of books and equipment to the Swedish Libraries, agreed to supply only Plessey equipment for automated circulation control. The company expects to install about 100 systems over the next three years.

The company believes this to be the biggest export order ever received by any company in this country for equipment developed specifically for libraries.



A second A.F.M.-ScotMec automated feed mill being shipped from Ayr to the large co-operative of Reykjavik, Iceland for the continuous production of 10 tons of animal feed an hour. The first consignment of seven metering bins in the picture are being followed by two large 100hp hammermills, large vertical mixers working in TwinMixer formation, a number of additional metering bins, ready meal and pellet bins, processing and conveying equipment, pneumatic valves, etc. and A.F.M-ScotMec automatic boards.



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Maryland Port Administration / 19 S. Charles St. / Baltimore, Md. 21201

LONDON, ENGLAND EC2Y 5ET: Austin G. Tofield, Mgr.; Kenneth L. Newton, Asst. Mgr.; Moor House, 119 London Wall; 01-638 8330; Cable BALTPORT • BRUSSELS 1000, BELGIUM: David K. Tosic, Mgr.; H. Frank Vonderach, Asst. Mgr.; Shell Bldg., 60 Rue Ravenstein; 13.01.49 or 13.54.05; Cable MARPORT

Origin marking requirements of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972

Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said on November 28 that certain goods would be excluded, in some cases permanently, from the origin marking requirements of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972.

Answering a House of Lords' Question, Lord Limerick said: 'The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry intends to make a number of exclusion or relaxation orders under Section 1(5). Exclusion orders are to be made for books, periodicals and catalogues, seeds for sowing, petroleum products and certain articles of gold and silver.

'Permanent relaxations are to be given in four cases, one of which covers blends and mixtures of foods from more than one country provided in this case that the goods bear a conspicuous indication that the foods were manufactured or produced in more than one country.

'A number of temporary relaxations are to be given for prepacked foods and other commodities for which strict compliance with the Act by December 29 would involve extra costs out of proportion to the value of the goods, or might cause a serious interruption of supplies.'

Notes

The list of goods to be subject to the orders is as follows:

Permanent exclusion

Books, periodicals, printed music and catalogues; gold and silver articles if the only United Kingdom name or mark is the hallmark; petroleum and petroleum products; seeds for sowing.

Permanent relaxation

Blends and mixtures of foods.	subject to an indication that the goods were manufactured or produced in more than one country.
Sets of articles intended to be used for the same general purpose and prepacked for supply together.	
Prepacked buttons and buckles.	subject to an indication that they are imported.
Radio valves.	

Temporary relaxation

Canned and bottled foods	18 months
Other prepacked foods	6 ,,
Bicycle bells and hooters	6 ,,
Cosmetics and toilet preparations	6 ,,
Cutlery and flatware	6 ,,
Door and lock furniture	6 ,,
Dressmakers' pins and needles	6 ,,
Dry batteries	6 ,,
Flashlight bulbs	6 ,,
Footwear	6 ,,
Gift wrapping paper	12 ,,
Greeting cards, postcards, calendars, diaries and notelets	12 ,,
Hair ornaments and combs	12 ,,
Hand tools (non-electric)	6 ,,
Manufactured tobacco products	6 months
Matches	12 ,,
Medicinal products	12 ,,
Padlocks	6 ,,
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	12 ,,
Photographic film	6 ,,
Plastic bags made of polyethylene film	6 ,,
Pocket knives	6 ,,
Sanitary towels	12 ,,
Sponges (natural), face cloths and toilet bags	12 ,,
Stationers' sundries	6 ,,
Torches	6 ,,

The Trade Descriptions Act 1972, which comes into force on December 29, makes it an offence for any person, in the course of a trade or business, to supply or offer to supply goods manufactured or produced outside the United Kingdom, to which has been applied a United Kingdom name or mark (or anything likely to be taken for a United Kingdom name or mark) unless the name or mark is accompanied by a conspicuous indication of the country of origin.

The Secretary of State has power under the Act to give directions for excluding or relaxing the marking requirements in relation to goods of any description, if he is satisfied that to do so would not materially impair the interests of persons in the United Kingdom to whom those goods may be supplied. Such exclusion or relaxation may be given for a limited time or indefinitely and may be varied or withdrawn.

The new Act is to be read with the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 and enforcement will be carried out by local weights and measures authorities.

For the purposes of the trade descriptions legislation, the country of origin is the country in which the goods last underwent a treatment or process resulting in a substantial change.

The permanent exclusions and relaxations are to be given for some of the goods because they are already subject to separate legislation and for others because it is impracticable to identify the country of origin in order to mark the goods in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The temporary relaxations are to be given for prepacked foods and certain other commodities for which strict compliance with the Act by December 29 would involve extra cost out of proportion to the value of the goods, or might cause a serious interruption of supplies.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of

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Contact:— Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE

2 Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11. **Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163**

the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by December 21.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for, as	Exemption required uhtil	Reference
29.07	4,5-Dihydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonic acid	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14031
	7-Hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonic acid	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14033
29.13	3'-Hydroxyacetophenone	3-Hydroxyaceto-phenone	December, 31 1973	14071
29.14	Butane-1,4-diol diacrylate	1.4 Butane diol diacrylate	December 31, 1973	14023
	n-Hexanoic acid	n-Hexanoic acid	December 31, 1973	14030
	Pentaerythritol triacrylate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14022
	Pentanoic acid, mixed isomers	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14032
29.22	2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14036
	2,4-Xylidine-6-sulphonic acid	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14037
29.23	5-Chloro-2-(2,4-dichloro-phenoxy)aniline	2-Amino-4,2',4'-trichlorodiphenyl ether	December 31, 1973	14027
29.25	2-Chloro-*N*-hydroxy-methylacetamide	Grotan HD	December 31, 1973	14048
29.27	*N*-2-Cyanoethyl-*N*-ethylaniline	N-2-cyanoethyl-N-ethylaniline	December 31, 1973	14039
29.31	Ethyl 4-methylthio-*m*-tolyl *iso*propylphosphoramidate	O-ethyl O-(3-methyl-4-methyl-thio phenyl) iso-propylphosphor-amidate	December 31, 1973	14047
	Pentachlorobenzenethiol	Renacit V11 50% concentration	December 31, 1973	14028
29.35	2-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-methylbenzothiazole	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14040
	Bilirubin	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14025
	Dichloro- 1, 3, 5- triazine-trione, sodium derivative	as in previous column	January 15, 1973	12195
	3,6-Di-*o*-toluidinofluoran	3,6-Di-o-toluidine flouran	December 31, 1973	14029
39.03	Hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, of which the hydroxypropyl content calculated as propanediol is not less than 7 per cent by weight, and of which an aqueous solution containing 20 grammes per litre has a dynamic viscosity at 20° centigrade of not more than 20 centipoises	Hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose of which a 2 per cent solution in water has a viscosity at 20° centigrade of not greater than 20 centipoises	December 31, 1973	13960
39.07	Pallet legs of moulded polyethylene, being of a conical flower-pot shape, with double flange around the top opening and having a height of 11 centimetres and external diameters of 16 centimetres and 6 centimetres across the top and bottom respectively	plastic pallet legs	December 31, 1973	12903

MonsieurYvon Bourges (left), French Minister for Commerce and the Self-employed, with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, at the Department of Trade and Industry last week. The French Minister later had discussions on small firms policy with Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, who has special responsibility for small firms.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for, as	Exemption required until	Reference
73.18	Longitudinally double welded linepipe in lengths of not less than 11 metres and not more than 13.5 metres with an outside diameter of 812.8 millimetres ±3.2 millimetres and a wall thickness of 19.05 millimetres +10 per cent, −5 per cent containing not more than 0.14 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 1.5 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.015 per cent by weight of sulphur, with a yield strength of not less than 45.7 kg/mm² and not more than 59.8 kg/mm² in a direction transverse to the pipe axis and a Charpy V notch value at minus 10° centigrade of not less than 61 joule in parent material with the specimen length orientated in a direction transverse to the pipe axis	32 inch outside diameter submarine linepipe	March 1, 1973	12695

Overseas Newspapers and Periodicals

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Imports from Eastern Area countries

FROM **January 1, 1973** the following goods may be imported from the Eastern Area under the authority of the Open General Import Licence. This means that they may be imported from the area by anyone without the need of an individual import licence:

(a) Goods currently subject to individual import licensing

Tariff heading	Description of goods
ex 73.38	Enamelled hollow-ware
91.02	Clocks with watch movements
ex 97.05	Christmas tree decorations of glass

(b) goods currently on Open Individual Licence (ie not subject to quantitative import restriction)

Tariff heading	Description of goods
*ex 27.07	Benzole
*ex 27.13	Paraffin wax
*ex 29.01	Hydrocarbons
34.03	Lubricating preparations, and preparations of a kind used for oil or grease treatment of textiles, leather or other materials but not including preparations containing 70 per cent or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals
38.14	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils
ex 38.18	Hydrocarbon oils
ex 38.19	Detergent alkylates

* Imports from Romania will continue to be restricted.

Fresh yoghourt (TH 04.01):

Specific licences for imports during January 1973 will be available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

From **February 1, 1973** the following goods may be imported from the Eastern Area under the authority of the Open General Import Licence. This means that they may be imported from the Eastern Area by anyone without the need of an individual import licence:

Tariff heading	Description of goods
ex 07.02	Vegetables, preserved by freezing the following: beetroot, cucumbers, herbs, lettuce and endive, radishes, and turnips
ex 07.04	Vegetables, dried, the following: beetroot, cucumbers, lettuce and endive, radishes, and turnips
ex 20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, the following: cucumbers, herbs, lettuce and endive, radishes, and turnips.

Certain other agricultural and manufactured goods from the Eastern Area are to be put on Open General Import Licence early next year as a result of UK accession to the European Communities. A further Notice will be issued shortly.

The Eastern Area means Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany (USSR zone and sector of Berlin), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Agricultural and food imports are subject to animal, public or plant health requirements. Information may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at the following addresses:

Animal Health Requirements
Animal Health Division I
Hook Rise South
Tolworth, Surrey
(Tel: 01-337 6611, ext. 308)

Public Health Requirements
Animal Health Division IV
Leatherhead Road, Chessington
Surrey (Tel: 01-397 5266, ext. 2685)

Plant Health Requirements
Plant Health Branch
Horticulture Division I
Great Westminster House
Horseferry Road, London SW1
(Tel: 01-834 8511, ext. 6545)

Tariff preferences for developing countries in 1973

THE system of generalised tariff preferences agreed upon in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), under which the developed countries grant preferential tariff treatment to imports from developing countries, was described in *Trade and Industry* of March 24, 1971.

The United Kingdom preferential arrangements were brought into effect from January 1, 1972 for a period of one year by the Import Duties (Developing Countries) Order 1971 (SI 1971/1882). Details are contained in articles published in *Trade and Industry* on September 23, and October 14, 1971 and November 9, 1972.

Subject to Parliamentary approval the United Kingdom generalised preference arrangements in force at December 31, 1972 will be renewed for a further period of one year from January 1, 1973 by the Import Duties (Developing Countries) (No. 2) Order 1972 (SI 1972/1791) with the addition of the following countries to the list of beneficiaries (as given in *Trade and Industry* on September 23, 1971):

Independent states:

The People's Republic of Bangladesh
The Kingdom of Bhutan
The Republic of Cuba
The Sultanate of Oman
Sikkim

Dependent territories:

Comoro Islands
French Territory of the Afars and Issas.

Benelux and Romania: third protocol to trade agreement

THE Netherlands journal *Wereldmarkt* of November 2, 1972 reports that a third protocol to the current trade agreement between Benelux and Romania was signed in Brussels on October 25, 1972. A copy of an unofficial translation (into Dutch) of the quota lists for 1973 is available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 288/7175**

Investment in developing countries

PUBLICATION by the Government in April 1971 of the White Paper, *British Private Investment in Developing Countries* (Command 4656, HMSO 8p) marked a new policy of collaboration between the Government and the private sector designed to stimulate new British private investment in less developed countries, using certain Government support facilities.

Royal Assent has now been received to the necessary enactments, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office now have available free booklets defining aims, eligibility and how to apply for:

Pre-investment studies support
Joint ventures support
Infrastructure support

Firms may obtain these booklets from:

Private Investment and Consultancies Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Overseas Development Administration
Eland House
Stag Place
London SW1E 5DH

It would assist if applicant firms give outline details of developing countries and projects in which they are interested. Such information will be treated in confidence.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING—Lambs: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences for lambs for slaughter or slaughtered (fresh, chilled or frozen)—tariff numbers ex 0104 19; ex 0201 51 and 55. Applications should be submitted to the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt a/M, Adickesallee 40, Postfach 18 02 03, quoting 'Ausschreibung Nr 24 2368'.

Potatoes: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences for potatoes (gelbfleischige Speisekartoffel) harvested in 1972—tariff number ex 0701 27. Applications should be submitted to the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt a/M, Adickesallee 40, Postfach 18 02 03, quoting 'Ausschreibung Nr 24 2367'. Import licences will be valid until February 15, 1973.

Fruit juices: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences for thick fruit juices from apples or pears, or from a mixture of both (tariff numbers 2007 05,51,52,85). Applications should be submitted to the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt a/M, Adickesallee 40, Postfach 18 02 03, quoting 'Ausschreibung Nr 20 4389', until June 20, 1973 or exhaustion of the quota, whichever is the earlier. Import licences for these fruit juices will be valid until June 30, 1973.

Rags and waste: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences for rejects or new textile waste which fall under chapters 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61 and 62 of the Federal German customs tariff. These may be unpacked or in bundles, sacks or in similar packaging and are used for

a the manufacture of
cleaning, abrasive or polishing discs;
cleaning, polishing and other rags; and
protective gloves and mittens;

b the recovery of textiles; and

c manufacturing paper pulp.

Applications should be submitted to the Bundesamt für gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Zuständigkeitsbereich 09, 6 Frankfurt a/M 1, Postfach 2411, until December 31, 1973. Import licences for these rags and waste material will normally be valid for eight months, unless requested for a longer period. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Spain

JOINT ASSEMBLY—ASPHALTIC PLANTS: In the *State Gazette* of November 18, 1972 the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (details of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, August 11, 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of asphaltic plants. The parts components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty. On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc., provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 22 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these plants all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until November 17, 1974. British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf.

Harvesters: In the *State Gazette* of November 22, 1972 the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of self-propelled harvesters for cereals and seeds. The parts components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty. On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc. to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 60 per cent of the total industrial cost price for first year, 50 per cent for second year, 40 per cent for third year, 30 per cent for fourth year, and 20 per cent for fifth year. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these harvesters all custom duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until November 21, 1977. British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of November 22 announced the following modifications, extension and suspension to the customs tariff:

Tariff heading	Description	Import duty	Plus pesetas per ton
MODIFICATIONS			
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling		
A	of a width exceeding 4.75 mm	13%	1,000
B	2 mm to 4.75 mm	13%	1,000
C	of less than 2 mm	13%	1,000
73.13	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:		
D	Other		
1	Not further worked than hot-rolled, including pickled		
a	Of more than 4.75 mm	13%	600
b	Of 3 mm to 4.75 mm	13%	600
c	Of less than 3 mm	13%	600
2	Not further worked than cold-rolled:		
a	Of more than 3 mm	15%	1,800
b	2 mm to 3 mm	15%	1,800
c	0.5 mm and less than 2 mm	15%	1,800
d	Of less than 0.5 mm	15%	1,800
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings 73.06 to 73.14 inclusive:		
E	Alloy steel, stainless and refactory:		
4	Coils for re-rolling, hot-rolled, including pickled:		
a	Of 3 mm or more	Nil	
b	Of less than 3 mm	Nil	
EXTENSION			
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weedkillers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms of packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, fly-papers):		
B.2	Other	6% until December 30, 1972	
SUSPENSION			
07.01.A.1.b	Seed potatoes: suspending until December 31, 1972, import duty on seed potatoes imported into Balearic Isles		

(continued on next page)

SPAIN
continued

Cotton: The Spanish *State Gazette* of November 24 announced the following amendments to tariff heading 55.01, Cotton, not carded nor combed: import duty 13 per cent, home compensation tax levy 8 per cent. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Portugal

DRAWBACK ON IMPORTS—woven fabrics of cotton for footwear: Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 259, of November 7, published Order 653/72 which authorised, for two years, the import under drawback of woven fabrics of cotton ('plushes') to be used as linings in the manufacture of footwear for export.

Hides and skins for boots: *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 260, of November 8, published Order 657/72 which authorised, for two years, the import under drawback of hides and skins (BN 41.02,04; 41.06; 41.08) for the manufacture of men's and women's boots for export.

Aluminium plates for offset printing: Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 261, of November 9, published Order 659/72 which authorised the import under drawback of aluminium plates (BN 76.03) to be engraved for use in offset printing, and re-exported under the same system.

Under all three orders, percentage refunds and all other conditions of application and enforcement will be governed by ministerial order. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Malta

IMPORT LICENSING—BILLIARD TABLES; CANARY SEED: The Malta *Government Gazette* of October 24 announced that from November 18 billiard tables and canary seed would be included in the list of goods which require a specific import licence. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
32.13 1000	In this item, section 1000 is superseded by: Printing ink, containing not less than 80% mineral oils, in packages containing not less than 100 kg	40% *ad val* but not less than IL 0.40 per kg
38.19.8700	In this section, 'Isopropylic alcohol' is superseded by 'Propyl alcohol and isomers of propyl alcohol'	
58.06.1000	In this section, 'IL 4.60 per sq. m +5%' is superseded by:	IL 4.60 per sq. m +10% *ad val*
	Item 68.05 is superseded by:	
68.05	Hand polishing stone or whetstones, of natural stone or of agglomerated abrasives (Natural or artificial) or of pottery	20% *ad val*
73.20	In this item, subsection 4010 is superseded by:	
4010	Of a weight not exceeding 3.5 kg	
4011	If released before 1.4.73	35% *ad val* but not less than IL 1.80 per kg
4019	Other	35% *ad val* but not less than IL 1.60 per kg
	Item 74.04 is superseded by:	
74.04	Wrought plates sheets and strip of copper	
1500	Parts fixed on plastic material, on paper or paperboard	30% *ad val*
9900	Other	Exempt
74.05	In this item, section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Plain or coloured:	
1010	Parts fixed on plastic material, on paper or paperboard	30% *ad val*
1090	Other	Exempt
	Section 3000 is repealed	
84.41	In this item, subsection 1030 is superseded by:	
1030	Arms and bases with or without inner parts, other than those falling under subsection 1050, and heads without inner parts	
1031	For machinery or heads falling under paragraph 1021	IL.100.00 each +35% *ad val*
1033	For machinery or heads falling under paragraph 1022	
	1022	IL.100.00 each
1039	Other	Exempt
	Paragraph 1040 is repealed	
	The following shall be inserted after subsection 1030:	
1050	Aluminium arms pressure-cast for machines or heads falling under paragraph 1021 and inner parts therefor, provided the arms have not undergone any process whatsoever after the casting:	
1051	The arms without inner parts	IL.20.00 each +50% *ad val*
1052	The parts	IL.4.50 per kg.
1060	Other parts	IL.4.50 per kg.
85.03.2010	In this subsection, '20%' is superseded by	30% *ad val*
87.02	In this item, paragraphs 3020 and 3051 are repealed	
3043	In the heading to this subsection, the words 'Answering the following description' is superseded by 'Answering the following description, but other than vehicles specified in paragraph 3044 or 3045'	
	The following to be inserted after paragraph 3043:	
3044	Vehicles especially constructed for the removal of refuse and used as such	45% *ad val*
3045	Chassis of motor vehicles on which drivers' cabs have been mounted and used for the assembly of vehicles specially constructed for the removal of refuse	45% *ad val*
87.03	In this item, the following is inserted after section 5000:	
6000	Vehicles for the collection of refuse	45% *ad val*
87.04	In this item, section 3000 is repealed	
	The following is inserted after subsection 5040:	
5050	Used for the assembly of vehicles especially constructed for the removal of refuse	45% *ad val*

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

PURCHASE TAX: The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Purchase Tax Order, which affect the following items:

Screws and bolts

Iron and steel, galvanised, sheets, plates or strip

Vehicle engine parts—pistons, piston rings, cylinder sleeves.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

LEBANON

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Ghana

IMPORT LICENCES EXTENDED: Telegraphic information has been received from the British High Commission in Accra that the Ministry of Trade has announced that the validity of 1972 import licences due to expire on December 31 has been extended to March 31, 1973. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List 576, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of December 1, 1972, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Printed recording dials, sheets and rolls, of paper or paperboard
2 Pressure or vacuum reducing and relief valves
3 (i) Inflatable swim aids, swim rings, pools, clothes hangers, pool seats, cushions, pillows, pouffes, mattresses and air beds (39.07.20.30)
(ii) Inflatable boats, canoes and dinghies (89.01.20)
(iii) Inflatable beach balls and toys (97.03.15.10)
(iv) Inflatable surfers, surf boards and surf mats (97.06.60).

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Export Division.
CRE ext. 2274

Philippines

TARIFF CHANGES: With effect from January 1, 1973 the Philippines' tariff and customs code will be revised to simplify the present complicated tariff structure and raise additional revenues. Exporters with inquiries should give the BN number and description of goods. **EDB ext. 468/468/401**

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

New Zealand

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORTS: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
28.17.001	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)
32.03.001	Enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning

Ref. CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

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Canada

WINE—USE OF DIETHYLPYROCARBONATE: Exporters of wine to Canada are reminded that the Canadian Food and Drug Regulations no longer provide for the use of diethylpyrocarbonate as a chemosterilant in wine. Provisions for the use of this substance as a food additive were revoked in April 1972. Simultaneously, the standard for wine was also revised by the deletion of the provision for the optional use of diethylpyrocarbonate. **EDB ext. 455**

BRITISH COLUMBIA—TOBACCO AND LIQUOR LEGISLATION: All packages of cigarettes, including imported cigarettes, sold in British Columbia must now carry a health warning. The legislation took effect on December 1, 1972. The advertising of tobacco products in BC publications is now once again allowed but cigarette advertisements must carry a health warning in one of three approved wordings. The ban on the advertising of liquor has also been lifted. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Argentina

MINING INDUSTRY PROMOTION: The Argentine Government has issued Law 19938 designed to promote mining activities in the country. The object of the law is to increase the level of prospecting and exploration for minerals, to increase production, to gain better knowledge of the country's mineral resources, and to create an integrated mining industry. The law will aim at increasing exports and the import substitution of minerals, metals and chemical products. A copy of the law (in Spanish) may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 474**

Peru

TARIFF AMENDMENT—PIGMENTS: Supreme Resolution 238-72-EF/70 amends the Peruvian tariff as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty	
		Gold soles per kg.	*Ad val* cif
32.09.9.02	Pigment in oil or other media used in the manufacture of paints and inks	3.00	30%
32.09.9.99	Other	15.00	70%

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Guyana

PROPOSED DUTY REDUCTIONS—agricultural machinery: The Guyana Government has announced that it proposes to introduce legislation shortly to remove import duties on agricultural machinery and implements including spare parts. The present rates of import duty are 3 per cent preferential and 8 per cent general.

Fertilisers, insecticides, etc.: The Minister of State for Agriculture has also announced that the Government proposes to remove duties on imports of fertilisers, insecticides, weedicides and stock feed ingredients. The current rates of duty on these items are 2½ per cent preferential and 5 per cent general.

No further information available. **EDB ext. 7312**

Jamaica

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES LAW 1956: The following products have been declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law 1956:

Articles made from synthetic hair

Rubber carpet underlay

Mr. P. J. Patterson, Jamaican Minister of Industry and Tourism, with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Small metal castings:

(*a*) Irrigation pipe castings
(*b*) Gas stove castings
(*c*) Cast metal plaques, signs and name plates
(*d*) Boat castings
(*e*) Ornamental castings
(*f*) Sole plates for electric irons and other ancillary parts for appliances
(*g*) Door, gate, louvre and window locks and handles
(*h*) Cast dies, tools, cores and core boxes
(*i*) Glass and plastic moulds and parts for bottle making equipment
(*j*) Castings for water treatment equipment
(*k*) Irrigation couplings and fittings
(*l*) Valves and fittings for gasoline and oil tanks
(*m*) Castings for automotive parts
(*n*) Window winders, pulleys, knobs and handles

A notice that consideration was being given to designate the small metal castings appeared in *Trade and Industry*, September 14, 1972, page 468.

The Jamaican Minister of Industry and Tourism is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purpose of the Industrial Incentives Law 1956:

Glucose syrup and solids.

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery etc., and other concessions.

Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.
CRE ext. 2627

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Revision of declaration on goods liable to ad valorem duty

CONSEQUENT on the United Kingdom's entry to the European Community it has been necessary to revise the Customs declaration form for imported goods liable to *ad valorem* duty (Form C.105) to bring it into line with Community requirements.

The main change is the inclusion in the declaration of the date of the contract or order, as Community rules make acceptance of the contract price conditional on the contract being made not more than six months before the time the goods are entered for home use. There are exceptions to this rule for specified goods, and further information is given in Notice No. 252B which will be available in the near future.

Copies of the revised form will be available shortly from Collectors of Customs and Excise and may be used before January 1, 1973. From that date however only declarations on the revised form will be accepted.

Public notices on customs valuation in the Common Market

CUSTOMS and Excise Public Notice No. 252, on valuation of imported goods for the purpose of *ad valorem* duties, has been reissued to incorporate the changes in valuation practice which results from United Kingdom accession to the Common Market. There are new subsidiary Notices No. 252A on air transport costs and No. 252B on periods of grace for acceptance of contract prices. These Notices are now available from Collectors of Customs and Excise.

Notice No. 252C on currency conversion, to which reference is made in Notice No. 252, cannot be issued for the present: while sterling continues to float, conversion of foreign currency for customs valuation purposes must continue to be at the most recently published selling rate of exchange.

Preparing for Europe

A COLLECTED edition of *Preparing for Europe*—a series of articles reprinted from *Trade and Industry*—has been published by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The articles show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most look forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to he who waits, but to he who makes careful preparation.

Copies of *Preparing for Europe* can be obtained free of charge from EEC/EFTA Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877.

Publications	—	Extension 3591
EEC questions	—	Extension 3579 or 2479
EFTA questions	—	Extension 2480 or 2479

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, proposed regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts and draft texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (CEE) No. 2423/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72 in so far as it concerns the countervailing amounts, following developments in the monetary situation, for certain milk products as well as certain goods obtained from these products. (*Journal Officiel* No. L263, November 22, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2429/72 suspends the application of the provisions relating to the advance-fixing of levies and refunds in certain sectors of the common organisation of the markets. (*Journal Officiel* No. L264, November 23, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 2430/72 fixes the basic price and the purchase price of sweet oranges for the period December 1, 1972 to April 30, 1973. (*Journal Officiel* No. L264, November 23, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2431/72 fixes the basic price and the purchase price of mandarins for the period November 16, 1972 to February 28, 1973. (*Journal Officiel* No. L264, November 23, 1972)

Seeds. Decision 72/392/CEE authorises the Netherlands to permit until January 31, 1973 the marketing of seeds of two varieties of winter barley, subject to less stringent requirements. (*Journal Officiel* No. L265, November 24, 1972)

Wines. Decision 72/394/CEE amends Decision 72/367/CEE authorising Germany, France and Luxembourg to permit, under certain conditions, a further increase in the alcoholometric strength of certain wines and certain products intended for the elaboration of wines. (*Journal Officiel* No. L265, November 24, 1972)

Hops. The *Journal Officiel* No. C121 dated November 21, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation fixing the amount of producer aid in the hops sector for the 1971 harvest. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. The *Journal Officiel* No. C121 dated November 21, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation amending Regulation (CEE) No. 805/68 in so far as it concerns the import system in the cattlemeat sector. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

TARIFF QUOTAS IN THE EEC: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2772/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 5,300 tonnes of eels (CCT No. 03.01 A II) at a nil rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L264, dated November 23, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2432/72 increasing the above quota by 2,500 tonnes to 7,800 tonnes. 6,800 tonnes of the new quota have been reallocated on the following basis:

Germany	4,300 tonnes
Benelux	2,000 tonnes
France	100 tonnes
Italy	400 tonnes

The remaining 1,000 tonnes will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

(continued on next page)

NEW EC LEGISLATION
continued

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2777/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 20,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon (CCT No. 73.02 C) at a nil rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The *Journal Officiel des Communautées Européennes* No. L265 dated November 24, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2440/72 increasing the above quota by 15,000 tonnes at a 7 per cent rate of duty, 34,000 tonnes of the new quota have been reallocated as follows:

Germany	3,500 tonnes
Benelux	28,165 tonnes
France	50 tonnes
Italy	2,285 tonnes

The remaining 1,000 tonnes will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2778/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 50,000 tonnes of ferro-silico-manganese (CCT No. 73.02 D) at a nil rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L265 dated November 24, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2441/72 increasing the above quota by 21,000 tonnes at a 4 per cent rate of duty. 67,500 tonnes of the new quota have been reallocated on the following basis:

Germany	51,750 tonnes
Benelux	11,530 tonnes
France	100 tonnes
Italy	4,120 tonnes

The remaining 3,500 tonnes will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

The French texts of the Regulations referred to above may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

TRANSPORT IN THE EEC: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L265 dated November 24, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2442/72 deferring, in so far as it concerns the new Member States, the application of Regulation (CEE) No. 516/72 relating to the laying down of common rules for regular services by coach and bus between Member States. The French text may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

IMPORT FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L265 dated November 24, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/395/CEE authorising Germany to exclude from Community treatment preserved French beans (CCT No. 20.02 ex G) originating in China and freely circulating in the other Member States. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C121 dated November 21, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation totally suspending for the period January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973 the Common Customs Tariff duties on halibut (Hippoglossus reinhardtius—CCT No. 03.01 B I g). It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L264 dated November 23, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/390/CEE which, under Article 85, paragraph 1 of the Treaty of Rome bans a trading agreement between the association of Belgian manufacturers of heating equipment (the Chambre Syndicale de Matériel de Chauffage Central et des Industries Connexes (boilers and radiators section) (CSM) of Brussels) and the association of fitters of heating equipment (the Union Belge des Installateurs en Chauffage Central, ventilation et tuyauteries (UBIC) of Brussels). The agreement established exclusive buying rights which substantially restricted trade between Belgium and the Member States thus contravening Article 85, paragraph 1 of the Treaty of Rome. The French text may be seen on application. **CRE ext. 2354/2355**

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notice	
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
77E	Purchase tax—exports.
77X	Purchase tax—retail export schemes.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.
206	Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
300A	Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.
Exchange Control	Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by HM Treasury—also obtained from any bank.)
Drawback	
7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
77M	British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
172	Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.
218	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.
219	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.
430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

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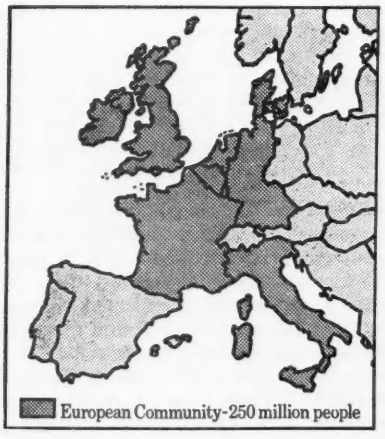

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Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, shakes hands with Mr. John Bolton (left), chairman of the former Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms, at the DTI's Conference on Small Firms at St. Ermine's Hotel, London, last week. On the right is Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, who is the Minister with special responsibility for small firms. In the background is Mr. Frank Lacey, of the DTI Small Firms Division.

Three-point programme of growth for small businesses

—Mr. Peter Walker

'IF Britain is to succeed at home and abroad, it is vital that we give a new momentum and encouragement to our small firms', Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry told the Department's Small Firms Conference in London on November 28. 'In Britain nearly a third of our people are employed by small firms and a quarter of our Gross National Product is produced by them. The national benefit from pursuing policies that result in a swift and fast expansion of these firms is apparent to all.

'You can be assured that the Department of Trade and Industry is now intent on actively and enthusiastically collaborating with the small firm to their benefit and to the national benefit.

'We wish to make a three-point programme which will result in a new era of growth for the small business.

(1) We wish to see that the best management assistance is available to all of the smaller more enterprising firms. It is for this reason that in the spring of next year we intend to provide a new information service better than that provided by any other nation: a service that will operate through 10 regional centres offering guidance as to where to find the information on all aspects of business, technical, financial, management and official matters. The centres will be supported by a comprehensive information bank prepared by the staff of my Department in conjunction with outside bodies. These centres will be widely publicised as small firm centres.

(2) We wish to see much more consideration given in land use planning to the role of the small firm. Too often in the past major developments have resulted in a major setback for the small business. I know it is the intention of the Department of the Environment to see that the new planning authorities of newly reformed local Government give proper consideration to the importance of the small firm. Likewise the new Bill published by that Department will see that in future better compensation is made available to the small business.

(3) We wish to give a new momentum in export services to the small firm. The opportunities of the European Market must be made fully available to every small business in this country. Nor must we think of Europe alone but the massive potentiality to sometimes double and even treble the turnover of a small firm as a result of penetrating new markets. I will in the coming months be examining with all concerned the methods by which we can best see that export opportunities are grasped by the many small firms in this country capable of meeting overseas requirements. We must make it easy for the small firm to no longer think of the immediate market close to his point of activity but to think of the world as the area in which he will trade and by which he will build up his firm.

'Tony Grant as the Minister specially responsible in this sphere has already undertaken a massive programme consulting with small firms up and down the country. This conference today is yet another illustration of the energy that he has put into his task.

'His many consultations have resulted in him having been even more enthused as to the potentiality of the small firm than at the time when he gratefully accepted this appointment.

'He and I will be working in close collaboration for we are convinced that the potentiality for growth is far greater with the small firm than with any other sector of our economy. At a time when our objective is to obtain a growth rate of 5 per cent for the nation as a whole it is interesting to reflect that if only we can achieve a 10 per cent growth rate for our small firms we will have achieved half of that target by that one action and in my view, given the background of taxation policies and Government encouragement in management and export, there are few of our small firms who could not expand by 10 per cent and there are many that could do far better than this.'

End of first phase of post-Bolton era

—Mr. Anthony Grant

REAL and substantial progress in implementing the recommendations of the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms has been made over this past year and we can now fairly claim to have

reached the end of the first phase of the post-Bolton era, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, said in London on November 28.

Opening the Department of Trade and Industry's Small Firms Conference, Mr. Grant said: 'Of course, our work on the recommendations is not finished. Some of the decisions we have taken still need to be put into effect—particularly on form-filling, where we have laid the basis for a new approach which will have to be introduced throughout the whole Governmental system.

'In other areas, for example, compensation for compulsory purchase, legislation is under way. In the case of industrial training we are already consulting about the exclusion limits for small firms under the new levy arrangements.

'We have brought in changes as fast as we could. The new Small Firms Division was in full operation 10 days after the Report itself was published. We acted quickly, too, in raising the limits for the disclosure of information under the Companies Acts. Most important, we were able to give very urgent consideration to the taxation proposals, and this allowed a number of changes to be included in the 1972 Budget.

'We have not neglected our wider responsibilities to small firms. We have played a special part in the formulation of new policies, to ensure that the interests of small firms are fully and appropriately considered. In this way, we have contributed to the discussion within Government of VAT and regional development policy, for example.

'All Departments whose work has economic, commercial or industrial significance are now fully aware of the importance of the sector and of the lessons of the Bolton Report for Government.

Role as watchdogs

'Looking to the future, one important aspect will be that to which I have just referred—our function as watchdogs. There will be new problems and issues to be studied. Then, there are two major items arising from Bolton on which much work remains to be done—our new Small Firm Information Centres and the monitoring of the health of the small firms sector.

'We are pushing ahead with setting up the Centres as fast as we can. Some of you have already been asking for details of the services you can offer to small firms for our information bank. Tomorrow I am going to see the premises which we have taken for a Centre in Birmingham.

'This service is certainly not going to spring fully armed into action on the first day. We shall be constantly on the look-out for snags and improvements: and I hope that we can rely on all of you to bring to our notice ways in which we can do better.

'On the question of monitoring there is an unpleasant dilemma. We want to avoid yet another burdensome statistical inquiry, but to watch the progress and health of the sector we need information which is not now available.

'We hope that we shall be able to manage to a great extent with aggregated information which will be gathered by Government departments in one form or another (aggregated because we must respect confidentiality).

'Organisations represented here today may also be able to help us and some have already offered to do so. We shall be receiving, too, a stream of useful information through our Small Firm Centres.'

Earlier in a reference to the department's relations with small firms, Mr. Grant said: 'When I first assumed responsibility for small firms I promised that their interests would never again go by default. To achieve this both I and my Small Firms Division must become, and remain, closely in touch with small firms and their representative organisations.

'Over the past year, at both Ministerial and official level, we have taken every opportunity to meet people and discuss the Report and other matters of concern. We have held over one hundred meetings up and down the country with individual firms, small firm groups, Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Trade and similar bodies.'

Applications for investment grant

THE Department of Trade and Industry has accepted since October 1, 1972 applications for investment grant in respect of capital expenditure incurred in the period April 1 to June 30, 1972. Such applications have been payable from October 1, 1972.

The Department now announces that applications in respect of the following quarter July 1 to September 30, 1972 will be accepted from January 1, 1973 and that payment on such applications, after approval, will begin from that date.

The new regional development grants will not be paid on expenditure towards which an investment grant has been made. However, application for a regional development grant may be made towards capital expenditure on new machinery or plant in development areas defrayed after March 21, 1972 on which application for investment grant is not being made, even though the expenditure relates to an asset towards some expenditure on which an investment grant has been made, provided the asset was not delivered or completed before March 22, 1972.

The Department reminds applicants that, by virtue of the Investment Grants Termination (No. 2) Order 1972 and of the Direction made under it on February 18, 1972 no investment grant will be made in respect of expenditure incurred in the period October 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970 unless application on the appropriate form and accompanied by any relevant documents including a report by an independent accountant is made to the Department of Trade and Industry before January 1, 1973. Applicants should ensure that they have duly completed the appropriate form and forwarded it to the reporting accountant in sufficient time to enable him to examine and report on it and for the documents to be received by one of the Grants Offices not later than December 31, 1972. Applications relating to expenditure incurred in the periods April 1, 1970 to October 26, 1970, October 27, 1970 to March 31, 1971 and April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972 must likewise be made before April 1, 1973, July 1, 1973 and October 1, 1973.

Firms contemplating applying for investment grant towards expenditure incurred on the production of prototypes must also comply with these requirements. Guidance on the preparation of forms may be obtained from the appropriate Office.

The addresses of the Offices are: Department of Trade and Industry, Regional Development Grants Office,

Queensway House
West Precinct
Town Centre
Billingham
Teeside TS23 2NF
Tel. (0642) 553671
Telex 58608

24/26 Newport Road
Cardiff CF2 1SY
Tel. (0222) 42611
Telex 49538

St. Peter's House
Stanley Precinct
Bootle, Lancs. L20 3LZ
Tel. 051-922 4030
Telex 627162

Magnet House
Waterloo Street
Glasgow G2 7BT
Tel. 041-221 9833
Telex 77611

and

Department of Trade and Industry
Investments Grants Office
Colman House
Victoria Avenue
Southend-on-Sea SS2 6DU
Tel. (0702) 41341 and 41362
Telex 99288

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The Fair Trading Bill—a major development in consumer protection

The Fair Trading Bill* was presented to the House of Commons on November 30 by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The Bill was published on December 1 when Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, said that it was one of the most important measures introduced by the present Government. It represents, he said, a major development in consumer protection and also in our concern for creating greater competition in all aspects of our economic life.

'In providing for the appointment of an independent Director-General of Fair Trading, to work with a new Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, we have created machinery that will have real effect in these areas. We are also extending the scope of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices legislation—for example, by giving the Restrictive Practices Court power to deal with restrictive agreements relating to services,' said Sir Geoffrey.

Explanatory and financial memorandum

THIS Bill creates a new office, that of Director-General of Fair Trading, and confers upon the holder duties in connection with the protection of consumers. It also transfers to him the functions of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements and invests him with certain duties in connection with monopoly situations and mergers.

It provides for the establishment of a Consumer Protection Advisory Committee and empowers the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Director to make orders prohibiting or regulating practices in connection with consumer transactions which the Advisory Committee have found to have particular adverse effects upon the economic interests of consumers. It empowers the Director to bring proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court against persons who persistently maintain a course of conduct which is unfair to consumers and detrimental to their interests.

It replaces with revised provisions the Monopolies and Mergers Acts 1948 and 1965.

It makes certain amendments to the Restrictive Trade Practices Acts and, in particular, makes provision for the application of Part I of the Act of 1956 to agreements and arrangements between suppliers of services which involve restrictions upon the supply or acquisition of services other than services of a professional nature.

Part I

Clause 1 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of a Director-General of Fair Trading ('the Director') and for the appointment of his staff. The provisions of the clause are supplemented by Schedule 1.

Clause 2(1) sets out the main duties of the Director. He is to keep under review—

(*a*) consumer trade practices (as defined in Clause 3) with a view to his becoming aware of, and ascertaining the circumstances relating to, those practices which may adversely affect the economic interests of consumers; and

(*b*) the carrying on of commercial activities in the United Kingdom with a view to his becoming aware of, and ascertaining the circumstances relating to, monopoly situations or uncompetitive practices.

The Director is required by **Clause 2(2)** to give information and assistance to the Secretary of State about these matters and to make recommendations to him for action. Under other provisions of the Bill the Director has certain powers to act on his own initiative, eg Clause 46 gives him limited powers to make monopoly references.

Clause 2(3) imposes a further duty upon the Director. He is to consider evidence that persons are pursuing a course of conduct which is unfair to consumers and detrimental to their interests with a view to taking action to curb such conduct under the provisions of Part III of the Bill. Such action may include the institution of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court.

Clause 4 establishes a Consumer Protection Advisory Committee of not less than six nor more than 15 members to be appointed by the Secretary of State. Schedule 2 makes further provisions as respects this Committee whose functions are described in Part II of the Bill.

Clause 5 maintains for the purposes of the Bill the Commission currently named the Monopolies Commission. The Commission is renamed 'the Monopolies and Mergers Commission' and its main functions, namely, to report on questions relating to the existence of monopoly situations and upon mergers and proposed newspaper transfers are set out in **Clause 6.**

Clauses 7 to 12 are concerned with the definition of monopoly situations. The clauses reflect provisions repealed by the Bill but the proportion of the market by reference to which monopolies are defined is reduced from 33$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to 25 per cent.

Clause 13 empowers the Secretary of State to give the Director-General directions about the considerations to which the Director is to have regard in the discharge of his functions. Directions are to be published.

Part II

This part of the Bill is concerned with the reference of consumer trade practices to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee and with the making of orders by the Secretary of State in relation to practices found to affect adversely the economic interests of consumers.

Clause 14 empowers Ministers and the Director to ask the Committee to report whether particular consumer trade practices adversely affect the economic interests of consumers. The Director is required to assist the Committee and, in particular, to give any relevant information in his possession. This information will not, however, include information about particular undertakings which he has obtained under Clause 40

* (Fair Trading Bill, HMSO, 80p net.)

or 41 in connection with his functions in relation to monopoly situations. The provisions of Clause 14 are qualified by Clauses 15 and 16.

Clause 15 precludes the reference to the Committee of any practice carried on only in connection with the supply of a service of a professional character mentioned in Schedule 4 if the supply of that service can be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: **Clause 16** requires the Director to secure the consent of the appropriate Minister before referring any practice to the Committee if it is carried on only by a national corporation in connection with the supply of goods or services mentioned in Schedule 5, eg gas or electricity.

Clause 17 relates to the reference to the Advisory Committee by the Director of proposals for the exercise by the Secretary of State of the order-making powers conferred by Clause 22. Such a reference must relate to a practice which appears to the Director to have one of the four effects mentioned in subsections 2(*a*) to (*d*). The Director is precluded by **Clause 18** from making any recommendations to the Secretary of State about the exercise of his powers under Clause 22 unless the Committee has reported on the proposals in the recommendation. **Clause 19** gives the Director guidance in formulating proposals for recommending that the order-making powers of Clause 22 be exercised.

Clause 20 imposes a time limit on the making of a report by the Advisory Committee on such proposals and **Clause 21** indicates the matters on which the Committee must state their conclusions in any such report.

Clause 22 empowers the Secretary of State to make an order on the basis of proposals made by the Director if the Advisory Committee have reported that they agree with the proposals or would concur with them if they were modified in a manner specified in the report. No such order may be made unless a draft of it has been approved by resolution of each House of Parliament (subsection (4)).

The penalties for the contravention of any such order are set out in **Clause 23** and the enforcement of such orders is to be the responsibility of local weights and measures authorities who are already charged with the duty of enforcing the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 (**Clause 28**).

Clauses 24 and 25 relate to the liability of the directors or officers of a body corporate guilty of an offence under Clause 23, and to the liability of third parties occasioning offences by others. They are modelled on provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act as are **Clause 26** (which provides a statutory form of defence) and **Clauses 28 to 34** which reproduce with minor modifications the enforcement powers of that Act.

Part III

By this part of the Bill the Director is empowered to take action against persons who persistently maintain in their business activities a course of conduct which is detrimental to the interests of consumers and unfair to consumers.

Clause 35 describes in detail the type of conduct which may occasion action by the Director. It may consist of contraventions of the criminal law (subsection (2)) or breaches of civil obligations (subsection (3)). Initially the Director is to seek a written assurance that the person concerned will desist. If a satisfactory assurance is not forthcoming or an assurance is given but not observed the Director may institute proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court (**Clause 36**).

Clause 37 is concerned with evidence in such proceedings.

Clause 38 empowers the court to make an order in an appropriate case if the defendant is not prepared to give an acceptable undertaking to the court about his future business conduct.

Clause 39 enables the Director to bring proceedings against a director, manager, secretary or other officer of a body corporate where there are grounds for proceeding against the body itself under Clause 36 and by virtue of Clause 39(3) an order under Clause 38 may be made against all the members of a corporate group on the basis of the conduct of a member of the group.

Part IV

This part of the Bill relates to monopoly situations and uncompetitive practices and the functions of Ministers, of the Director and of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in relation to them.

Clauses 40 and 41 empower the Director to seek information to assist him in deciding whether to make monopoly references under Clause 46.

Clause 40 relates to information of an essentially statistical character and confers a power which is generally available but the Director may only seek information under **Clause 41** with the approval of the Secretary of State and where he considers there may be a complex monopoly situation (defined in Clause 12 as any monopoly situation the existence of which is the result of any agreement or of conduct by two or more separate persons which restricts or distorts competition).

Clause 42 makes it an offence to fail to give information to the Director or wilfully or recklessly to give him false information.

Clauses 43 to 45 are concerned with the form and nature of monopoly references. They generally follow existing provisions but subsection (2) and (3) of **Clause 45** provide for a novel form of reference which requires the Commission, if they find a monopoly exists, thereafter to consider only whether the acts or omissions of the monopolist in respect of a specified matter (eg prices) operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

(*continued on next page*)

DTI Deputy Secretary for consumer affairs

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. has decided to strengthen the arrangements in the Department of Trade and Industry for dealing with consumer affairs, With the approval of the Prime Minister, he has appointed Mr. Patrick Shovelton to be a Deputy Secretary in the Department to take charge of the Divisions concerned with monopolies, mergers, restrictive trade practices, standards weights and measures and consumer protection generally. Mr. Shovelton will also continue to supervise the Department's Information Division and internal co-ordination arrangements.

Mr. Patrick Shovelton, who is 53, was educated at Charterhouse and Keble College, Oxford, and served in the Royal Artillery during the war. He was appointed an Assistant Principal in the Civil Service in 1946 and has served in the Ministries of Transport, Aviation and Technology. He was Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Transport, Fuel and Power from 1951-53 and has attended the Administrative Staff College and the Imperial Defence College. He was a member of the UK team for the Common Market negotiations from 1970-72, specialising in coal and steel, atomic energy and other industrial subjects. He was awarded the CMG at the beginning of this year.

Clause 46 empowers the Director to make monopoly references except in cases where Schedule 5 to 7 is relevant (goods and services the supply or acquisition of which is generally or in certain circumstances the subject of a statutory monopoly or regulated by a statutory body): the Secretary of State may veto a reference made by the Director **(Clause 46(6)).**

Clause 47 allows the Secretary of State alone or in conjunction with other Ministers to make monopoly references. Joint references are mandatory in certain cases mentioned in Schedule 5 or 7.

Clauses 48 and 49 provide for the variation of monopoly references and the publication of such references and of variations of them.

Clause 50 gives directions about the content of reports by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission upon monopoly references and **Clause 51** provides for the imposition of time limits for a report on any reference. A time limit may be extended by the Secretary of State or, in the case of a joint reference, by Ministers who made it.

Clause 52 empowers Ministers to exercise the order-making powers of Schedule 8 where a report upon a monopoly reference includes a finding that a monopoly situation exists and that some fact operates or may be expected to operate against the public interest with such adverse effects as are mentioned in the report. The powers are exercisable by the Secretary of State except where the monopoly is enjoyed by a corporation whose affairs are managed by members appointed by a Minister under any enactment (as is the case with corporations running nationalised industries). In the case of any such corporation the order-making powers are exercisable by the Minister who is empowered to appoint the members and the powers to break up a corporate organisation conferred by Part II of Schedule 8 cannot be exercised.

Part V

This part of the Bill is concerned with mergers.

Clauses 53 to 58 reproduce with little substantive modification the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 which make a transfer of a newspaper to a newspaper proprietor unlawful without the consent of the Secretary of State if the proprietor controls or will as a result of the transfer control newspapers with a circulation exceeding 500,000.

Clauses 59 to 67 replace with modifications the provisions of the 1965 Act relating to the reference of mergers to the Monopolies Commission and their duty to report upon them. References may only be made by the Secretary of State and a merger qualifies for examination if it results in or enhances a monopoly situation or the value of the assets taken over exceeds £5 million **(Clause 60(1) to (3)). Clause 65(3)** is novel. It permits the making of a reference requiring the Commission if they consider the relevant merger qualifies for investigation to consider only whether certain elements or certain possible consequences operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

Clause 66 maintains the present time limits for reports upon merger references and **Clause 67** indicates the matters the Monopolies and Mergers Commission are required to include in such reports.

Clause 68 empowers the Secretary of State to exercise the order-making powers conferred by Schedule 8 where a report of the Commission on a merger includes a finding that a relevant matter is contrary to the public interest: **Clause 69** empowers him to make temporary 'stop' orders while a merger is under investigation.

Clause 70 enables a reference to be made in relation to a proposed merger. **Clause 71** requires the Director to keep himself appraised of actual or prospective mergers which may qualify for investigation and to give the Secretary of State advice about the action to be taken in connection with them. **Clause 72** reproduces the definition of 'associated persons' who are to be treated as a single person for the purposes of certain provisions of this Part of the Bill.

Part VI

Clause 73 enables Ministers to seek from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission reports upon the general effects upon public interests of particular things commonly done in connection with monopoly situations or of particular uncompetitive practices or upon proposed remedies for dealing with the adverse effects of monopoly situations or of uncompetitive practices. The clause replaces section 5 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965.

Clause 74 is novel and empowers Ministers to seek reports from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on restrictive labour practices and their effects upon the public interest.

Reports of the Commission under Clauses 73 and 74 do not provide a basis for the exercise of any of the order-making powers conferred by the Bill.

Parts VII and VIII

Part VII relates to references to, and reports of, the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: Part VIII includes certain further provisions which are relevant only to references to the Commission.

Clause 76 deals with the procedure of the Committee and the Commission. Interested parties are generally entitled to an oral hearing (subsection (1)(*b*)) and the Secretary of State may give both bodies general directions about procedure (subsection (3)).

Clause 77 relates to non-disclosure of information of a private nature or information which might prejudice a company and also makes provision as respects the application of the law of defamation in relation to reports of the Committee and the Commission.

Clause 78 requires reports of the Committee relating to proposals for the exercise of the order-making powers of Clause 22 and all reports of the Commission made under the Bill to be laid before Parliament and published.

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Clause 79 contains guide lines for the Commission in considering whether any matters are or are not contrary to the public interest.

Clause 80 deals with further matters relating to the proceedings of the Commission including the examination of witnesses on oath (subsection (2)). The Committee have no comparable powers.

Clause 81 requires reports of the Commission (except in specified cases) to be transmitted to the Director to enable him to advise Ministers.

Clause 82 requires consents to a newspaper transfer to be laid before Parliament.

Clause 83 requires the Director, when so requested by the appropriate Minister to negotiate, on the basis of a report of the Commission made on a monopoly or merger reference, the securing of undertakings to remedy or prevent adverse consequences mentioned in the report. He is further charged with a responsibility to keep under review the carrying out of any undertaking so given or the action taken in compliance with any order made upon the basis of any such report.

Clause 84 enables the Secretary of State to make certain interim orders following the making of a monopoly or merger report.

Clauses 85 and 86 are general provisions about orders including a provision about extra-territorial jurisdiction **(Clause 85(3)).**

Clause 87 gives the Secretary of State powers (similar to those provided by the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965) to appoint inspectors to investigate companies to assist him in determining whether to make an order under Clause 52, 68, 69 or 84.

Clause 88 provides that breach of an order made under the Bill other than a consumer protection order is not to constitute a criminal offence but is to afford grounds for civil proceedings for an injunction or other appropriate relief.

Part IX

This part of the Bill makes amendments of a general nature to the Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 and 1968.

Clause 89 abolishes the office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements and transfers the functions of that officer to the Director-General of Fair Trading.

Clause 90 and 93 bring within the ambit of Part I of the 1956 Act agreements relating to the recommendation of resale prices and patent and design pooling agreements.

Clause 94 provides that particulars of restrictive export agreements shall in future be furnished to the Director instead of the Secretary of State.

Clause 95 extends section 15 of the 1956 Act which provides for the examination of individuals on oath about unregistered restrictive agreements to which bodies corporate or trade associations may be party.

Clause 96 extends the powers of the Restrictive Practices Court to make orders against trade associations and **Clause 97** empowers the Court to make interim orders in relation to agreements which it does not think can be shown to be defensible by reference to any of the so-called 'gateways' of section 21 of the 1956 Act.

Part X

This part of the Bill provides for the application of Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956 to agreements between suppliers of services. Any agreements to which Part I of that Act apply are required to be registered with a view to their being examined by the Restrictive Practices Court on public interest grounds.

Clause 98 empowers the Secretary of State by Order to direct the Part I of the 1956 Act shall apply to any class of restrictive agreements affecting the supply of services. An Order under this clause must indicate the service brought under control and designate the service in relation to which restrictions are to be relevant. Only if two or more persons party to an agreement are suppliers of a service brought under control and the agreement includes restrictions as to the acquisition or supply of a designated service will the agreement fall within the ambit of Part I of the 1956 Act. As **Clause 100(2)** indicates, the service brought under control by an order and the service designated may be different services; but a service of a professional nature which is mentioned in Schedule 4 cannot be designated so that an order cannot make any agreement registerable because it includes restrictions upon the acquisition or supply of such a service.

Clause 99 makes provision similar to that of Clause 98 in respect of 'information agreements', ie agreements which instead of imposing restrictions provide for the furnishing of information about matters which might form the basis of restrictions.

Clause 102 prohibits the making of any order under Clause 98 or 99 unless a draft of it has been approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

Clauses 103 to 106 duplicate, with modifications adapting them to agreements affecting the supply of designated services, those provisions of sections 6 to 8 of the 1956 Act which extend the concept of a restrictive agreement (eg to include a recommendation made by a trade association to its members) and which provide exemption for particular types of restrictive agreement (eg exclusive sales agreements).

Clause 107 provides for the adaptation of sections 9 to 23 of the 1956 Act and certain provisions of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1968 in relation to agreements affecting the supply of services. Subsection (3) adapts the 'gateways' by reference to which restrictive agreements may be defended before the Restrictive Practices Court. Detailed adaptions of other provisions are contained in Schedule 10.

Part XI

This part of the Bill contains miscellaneous and supplementary provisions.

Clause 109 empowers the Director to publish information and advice about consumer trade practices.

Clause 110 requires the Director to make annual reports upon his activities and those of the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Such reports are required to be laid before Parliament (subsection (3)).

Clause 111 provides for an application to be made for a patent to be endorsed 'licence of right' on the basis of an adverse report of the Commission and

Clause 112 allows an order to be made under section 19 of the Agricultural Marketing Act 1958 on the basis of such a report.

Clause 114 substitutes for subsections (2) to (4) of section 30 of the Trade Descriptions Act an obligation to give notice to the Director of proposed prosecutions under that Act and

(continued on next page)

provides for similar notice to be given in relation to proposed prosecutions for contraventions of orders made under Clause 22.

Clause 115 provides for notice to be given to the Director by courts of convictions and judgments which may be relevant to the exercise of the Director's powers under Part III of the Bill.

Clause 116 makes the improper disclosure of information obtained under or by virtue of the Bill and the Restrictive Trade Practices Acts an offence.

Clause 118 authorises expenditure in connection with the activities envisaged by the Bill.

Clauses 119 and 123(4) relates to the operation of the Bill in Northern Ireland and **Clauses 120 and 121** contain interpretative provisions. **Clauses 122 and 123(1), (2) and (3)** relate to repeals, consequential amendments and formal matters.

The Schedules

Schedule 1 relates to the status and payment of the Director.

Schedules 2 and 3 contain detailed provisions about membership of, and the procedures of, the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission respectively.

Schedule 4 specifies certain descriptions of services of a professional character. Consumer trade practices carried on only in connection with the supply of any of these services may not be referred to the Advisory Committee if it appears that a monopoly situation prevails as respects the supply of the service in question and restrictions affecting the supply or acquisition of these services cannot be taken into consideration for the purposes of an order applying Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956 to agreements relating to the supply of services.

Schedule 5 specifies certain descriptions of goods and services. Consumer trade practices affecting only the supply of these items by national corporations may not be referred to the Advisory Committee by the Director without the agreement of a Minister and the supply of these items may only be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by the Secretary of State jointly with the appropriate Minister.

Schedule 6 sets out certain prohibitions and requirements which may be the subject of a proposal made by the Director under Part II of the Bill for the exercise of the Secretary of State's order-making powers in respect of a consumer trade practice.

Schedule 7 is concerned with further classes of goods and services the supply of which may be generally or in particular circumstances be referred to the Monopoly and Mergers Commission only by Ministers.

Schedule 8 sets out the matters about which an order may be made if the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has made a report upon a monopoly or merger reference containing appropriate adverse findings. The provisions follow those of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 with an additional power to prohibit the recommending of prices (paragraph 11).

Schedule 9 sets out the special procedures to be followed before an order can be made exercising the powers of Part II of Schedule 8.

Schedule 10 adapts certain provisions of the Restrictive Practices Acts 1956 and 1968 in relation to agreements about the supply of services.

Schedule 11 contains transitional provisions; **Schedule 12** amends certain enactments; and **Schedule 13** is concerned with repeals.

Financial and manpower implications

The financial effects of the Bill

The expenditure on the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (provided for by Clause 118(1)(*a*) and (*b*) of the Bill) will depend as in the past on the number and complexity of matters referred to the Commission, but is expected to be somewhat reduced by the transfer to the Office of Fair Trading of a small number of research staff. The expenditure on the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee (provided for by Clause 118(1)(*b*)) is expected to be about £10,000 a year.

The other expenditure of the Secretary of State (provided for by Clause 118(2)(*a*)) will be reduced because the Director will assume certain tasks in connection with the making of monopoly references, the preliminary examination of mergers and follow-up action on reports of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Limited expenditure could be incurred by other Ministers as provided for by Clause 118(2)(*b*) as a result of the extension of the monopolies legislation to certain statutory monopolies and also to restrictive labour practices.

The total expenses of the Director (provided for by Clause 118(2)(*c*)) in the discharge of his functions under the Bill are expected to be about £600,000 a year, including about £200,000 a year in respect of functions to be taken over from the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements. Any increase in payments under the Superannuation Act 1972 as provided for in Clause 118(2)(*d*) is unlikely to be significant. Overall, the expenditure of the Director and of Ministers under the Bill and the Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 and 1968 is expected to increase by some £420,000 a year compared with that of the Registrar and the Secretary of State under current legislation, including any small increase in the cost of staffing the court.

Effects of the Bill on Public Service Manpower

It is expected that the staff of the Director-General of Fair Trading will number about 175 including the present staff of about 70 of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements. A small increase in the staff of the courts may be required if a substantial number of court actions are instituted under Part III.

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Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, visited the DTI's Warren Spring Laboratory recently to see environmental research on air pollution, oil pollution of the sea and beaches, and the processing of scrap and waste. The engine dynamometer shown in the picture is being used to assess the performance of lead-trap filters for exhausts from petrol-engined vehicles. From the left, Mr. S. Wallin, Mr. Emery, and Dr. J. S. S. Reay, head of Air Pollution Division.

Orders under the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972

A NUMBER of Orders were made on December 1 under the Counter-Inflation Act 1972. The Orders were necessary to give effect to policy decisions on the standstill which have already been announced by Ministers.

The Orders which are of particular interest to *Trade and Industry* readers are:

The Counter-Inflation (Notices) Regulations 1972 made by the Treasury (1972 No. 1854, HMSO, 3p): This prescribes the manner in which Notices under the Act are to be given.

The Counter-Inflation (Validity of Transactions) Order 1972 made by the Treasury (1972 No. 1855, HMSO, 3p): This prescribes the extent to which transactions in the pay and price field which are made illegal by the issue of an Order or Notice under Section 2 of the Act are to be regarded as invalid. It limits the effect of the Act on these transactions and pay contracts so as to make invalid only those provisions which are contrary to the standstill, while preserving the rest. Similar provisions are included in the Order in respect of dividends.

The Counter-Inflation (Dividends) Order 1972 made by the Treasury (1972 No 1853, HMSO, 5p): This Order applies Section 2(3) of the Act to companies incorporated in the United Kingdom, whose equity share capital is quoted on a United Kingdom stock exchange.

The Counter-Inflation (Business Rents) Order 1972 made by the Secretary of State for the Environment (1972 No. 1850, HMSO, 5p): This Order is made under Section 2(4) of the Act to bring the standstill into operation over rents, and to modify as necessary the contractual obligations of tenants.

Further guidance on individual Orders will be provided by the Department concerned.

Proposed acquisition of William Timpson Ltd.

THE Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs has decided to refer the proposed acquisition of William Timpson Ltd. by Sears Holdings Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965.

The Minister has also decided that the proposed acquisition of

(*continued on next page*)

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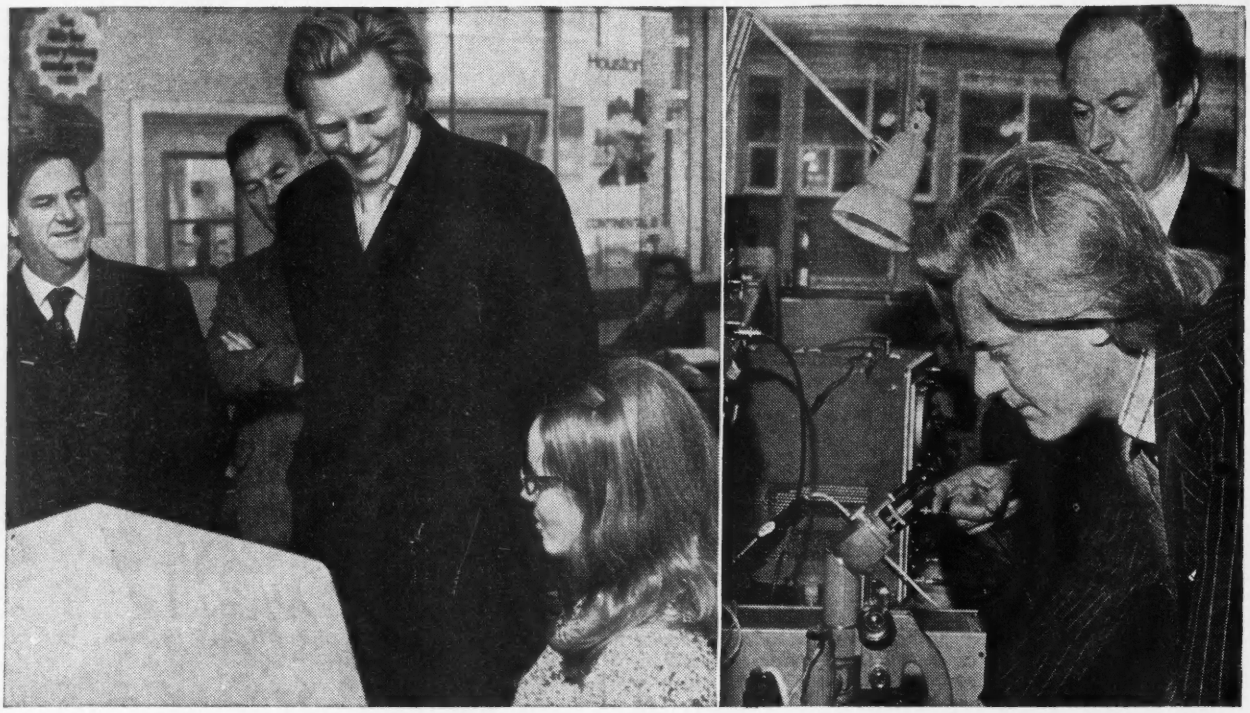


The Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, Mr. Michael Heseltine, pictured during his series of visits to aerospace firms. Left: The Minister studies the reservation system at the headquarters of British Caledonian Airways at Gatwick. With him are Mr. Adam Thomson, chairman of the company (left) and Mr Ken Niven, London reservations manager. Right: At the Ferranti laboratories at Wythenshawe, Lancashire, Dr. A. A. Shepherd, general manager of the Electronic Components Division, shows Mr. Heseltine the latest Ferranti micro-circuit development, the ZN414 radio receiver on a single chip.

WILLIAM TIMPSON LTD.

continued

William Timpson Ltd. by United Drapery Stores Ltd. should not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Arrangements are being made for the Sears Holdings Ltd. proposals to be held in abeyance during the period of the investigation. The Commission is being required to make its report within five months.

The decision to make a reference to the Commission does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not the merger concerned is contrary to the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after investigation.

London confectionery and pharmaceutical company moves to Bridgend

THE Department of Trade and Industry are to build a 58,600 sq. ft. factory on the Waterton Industrial Estate, Bridgend for leasing to Smith Kendon Ltd. of London.

The factory is expected to become available for occupation in the autumn of 1973 when employment will be provided initially for 150 people (90 men, 60 women) and, when fully operational, will employ 180 (100 men, 80 women).

DTI stops air fare increases

THE Department of Trade and Industry on December 1 issued a notice under the terms of the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972 to inform domestic airlines that fare increases due to take effect from January 1, 1973 should not now take place.

The Civil Aviation Authority announced on November 1 a 5 per cent increase in fares to be charged on certain domestic routes from January 1, 1973, and the effect of the notice is that these increases may not now be implemented.

The notice has been sent to all 17 holders of Class A licences for domestic carriage. Principal airlines affected are British Caledonian Airways, British European Airways, British Island Airways, British Midland Airways, and British Overseas Airways Corporation.

This is the first notice issued under terms of the Act by the Department.

UK air services talks with Senegal

NEGOTIATIONS were held between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Senegal in Dakar from November 20 to 25, 1972, with a view to concluding an air services agreement between the two countries. Substantial progress was made towards establishing the text of an agreement and the routes on which air services between both countries might be operated.

Agreement on UK–East African Air Services

AGREEMENT was reached on December 1 in Nairobi on future arrangements for air services between East African States on the one hand and the United Kingdom, Syechelles, and Hong Kong on the other.

This follows three weeks of negotiations between delegations representing the East Africa Community and the United Kingdom Department of Trade and Industry.

Metric change for women's and children's clothing

THE Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association has recommended to its members that they should begin to plan for the change to the metric system for the manufacture and sizing of women's and children's clothing. Sizes of garments will be marked in centimetres and will relate to the bodily dimensions they are designed to fit. Most manufacturers will in addition, as at present, mark garments with the size codes with which women are familiar or

The recommended timetable for these changes is:

By June 30, 1974

All garments to have metric size markings in centimetres (together with the old measurements in imperial).

By December 31, 1974

Manufacturers to produce garments only in metric sizes.

By June 30, 1975

Metric dimensions only together with in most cases the present familiar code sizes to be marked on garments.

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23

European Regional Fund

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, was asked whether, in view of what transpired in the debate on the EEC Budget for 1973 at the European Parliament at Strasbourg, HM Government would wish to modify his statement made on November 15, 1972 on the European Regional Fund.

'The answer is not "to modify" but, I hope, clarify,' replied Lord Drumalbyn. 'There have been two quite separate proposals to which the term Regional Development Fund has been applied. The Council of the Six, in their resolution of March 21, 1972, on economic and monetary union, agreed in principle that a Regional Development Fund should be set up and asked the Commission to make proposals. One of the proposals made was for a modest fund to give interest rebates on loans for regional development purposes and this became known in the Six as the Regional Development Fund. The Council of the Six failed to reach agreement on the proposals by the October 1 deadline which they had set themselves and postponed the deadline to December 15, 1972. This postponement was criticised at the European Parliament of the Six. Then came the Summit at which the Nine agreed that a Regional Development Fund should be set up by the end of the next year. This is quite a separate proposal for a fund the form and priorities of which are to be worked out next year. It is not the interest rebate fund. Thus the Summit communiqué was not related to the previous proposal of the Commission.'

Air fares and advance booking scheme

Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was asked what progress had been made in IATA discussions on the matter of an advance booking scheme for air travellers, by which individual members of the public, prepared to book three months in advance, might be able to reserve seats on scheduled flights anywhere; and if such a scheme, together with other cheaper flights, would be available as from April 1, 1973.

Lord Limerick said that limited progress had been made. He understood that it was proposed at a meeting of presidents of IATA airlines that new low fares for individual passengers prepared to book in advance should be introduced on North Atlantic routes from April 1 next. Details had yet to be agreed within IATA and were subject to the approval of governments. For the United Kingdom the Civil Aviation Authority would need to consider and approve any such proposals before they could come into effect.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27

Secretary of State's visit to Scotland

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, when asked what plans he had to pay an official visit to Scotland, said: 'I expect to include places in Scotland in the regional visits I shall be making in due course.'

Christmas packaging

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, was asked if he would take action to prevent sudden price increases being passed on to the consumer by means of special Christmas packages. Sir Geoffrey replied: 'The general principle is that a minor modification to a product does not remove it from the operation of the prices standstill. My Department will scrutinise particular cases closely in the light of this principle.'

Origin marking of imported textiles

A Member asked Sir Geoffrey Howe how many marking orders had been made to date to ensure that imported textiles were marked with the country of origin. He answered: 'None, but the Trade Descriptions Act 1972 (which comes into force on December 29) will require any United Kingdom name or mark applied to imported textiles to be accompanied by a conspicuous indication of the country of origin.'

German investment in the UK

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was asked to make a statement on the prospects for German investment in the United Kingdom in the next 12 months. He said: 'Our entry into the EEC and our improving economic performance should increase the attractions of the United Kingdom for German investors, and I hope they will be influenced also by the benefits offered under the Industry Act and by the availability of skilled labour here.

'I will be attending early next year in Germany two conferences to promote German investment in the UK.'

Committee on Consumer Credit

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked when he expected to make a decision on implementing the recommendation of the Committee on Consumer Credit that all consumer credit agreements should by law contain provisions for a rebate for early settlement, calculated according to a statutory formula. He replied that the Government had now decided that proposed legislation to implement recommendations of the Committee on Consumer Credit should include provision for a rebate of charges, calculated according to a statutory formula, for early settlements of consumer credit loans for more than a minimum sum or repayable over more than a minimum period of time.

Statistics of accidents

In reply to a suggestion that legislation should be introduced to make a public company's return of accident figures to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories a compulsory part of their annual report, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the Committee on Safety and Health at Work had recommended that directors' reports should be required to include prescribed information about the company's safety and health performance. The Committee's recommendations were being considered.

Underwater trials in Scotland

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, answered a question on DTI assistance to the development of underwater test facilities in Scottish waters. He said that Underwater Engineering Group Trials Ltd. had recently opened a new facility for underwater trials and systems evaluation on Loch Linnhe. Mr. Onslow continued: 'My Department has encouraged and supported this development since discussions first began over a year ago.'

Remote sensing of the earth by satellite

A Member asked Mr. Onslow what representation he had on a United Nations Working Group, currently studying the problems arising from remote sensing of the earth by satellite and when he expected a report from them. Mr. Onslow said: 'My Department is represented on the Working Group by a senior technical member of the Space Division. The Working Group's report is scheduled to be presented to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in May 1973.'

Import of foreign cars

A Member asked Mr. Chataway what restrictions, other than tariffs and quotas, applied to the import of foreign-produced cars and commercial vehicles. 'There are no such restrictions,' said Mr. Chataway. 'But all imported vehicles must comply with UK Construction and Use Regulations.'

Steel industry

Information was requested on the production and capacity of the steel industry over each of the past four years; and the planned production capacity over each of the next four years. Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, said that total capacity figures, past and present, depended on a number of variables, and any particular figures quoted for these could be misleading. He gave the following information:

	Crude steel production
1969	26.8 million tonnes
1970	*27.8 million tonnes
1971	24.2 million tonnes
1972	25.3 million tonnes

* 53 week period reduced to 52 week basis.

Gas for electricity generation

In reply to a question on the amount of gas used for electricity generation in 1971-72; and how much was likely to be so used in the current year, Mr. Emery said that in 1971-72 about 300 million therms of natural gas were used for electricity generation. So far this year consumption had been running at an annual rate of about twice that level.

Hi-jacking

A question was asked on research into the effects of a bullet fired from a revolver or pistol inside aircraft carrying civil passengers at different heights and the safety factors involved if aircrew shot at hi-jackers. Mr. Onslow said: 'There has been research into the effects of both shooting and explosions in aircraft but it would not be in the public interest to state the results. However, in the case of shooting there would clearly be a risk, particularly if there were a reaction from the hi-jacker, that other aircrew members or innocent passengers might be hit or that a bullet might damage essential systems in the aircraft.'

Mr. Onslow was also asked if he would give the names of members of the National Aviation Security Committee; when the Committee was set up; what were the terms of reference; and how many times it had met in 1972. He said that the National Aviation Security Committee, which met for the first time on May 25, 1971, had the following terms of reference:

'To advise HM Government and the civil aviation industry including the airport authorities regarding security measures to meet threats of violence to civil aviation; to recommend appropriate security measures; and to keep such measures and their effectiveness under review.'

Mr. Onslow continued: 'The chairman of the Committee is Mr. D. F. Hubback, a Deputy Secretary in my department, and its membership comprises representatives from the Department of Trade and Industry, Home Office, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Ministry of Defence; Metropolitan and other Police Forces; Civil Aviation Authority; British Airports Authority, Joint Airports Committee of Local Authorities and Aerodrome Owners Association; British Overseas Airways Corporation, British European Airways, British Caledonian Airways and Monarch Airlines Ltd.; British Air Line Pilots Association, Transport and General Workers Union and Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications Union/Plumbing Trade Union. The Committee has met formally on two occasions in 1972 and there are of course close and regular contacts about these matters between all those concerned.'

Selective assistance in Scotland

Mr. Chataway told a Member who asked how many inquiries there had been in Scotland for selective assistance under the Industry Act 1972; and in how many cases assistance had been offered, that as at November 21 the Scottish Industrial Development Office had received over 500 general inquiries about Selective Assistance under the Industry Act 1972. There had so far been 53 firm applications and another 50 or so were in prospect. Most of the applications already made were still under consideration but offers had been made in four cases.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

North Sea oil

Mr. Chataway was asked if he would make available to the Standing Conference on North Sea Oil his assessment of Scottish industry's ability to supply the necessary equipment for the North Sea following the Prime Minister's recent visits to construction sites in Scotland. Mr. Chataway answered that the IMEG Report which would be published shortly would give information on this. He went on: 'I am confident that Scottish firms can make a substantial contribution and many have made a successful start. The Conference are aware that my Department stands ready to give appropriate help but the main responsibility must of course lie with the firms themselves.'

US DISC Law

A statement was requested by a Member, on the negotiations upon Article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, because, he said, 'the United States DISC law confers unfair competitive advantages to exporting companies, set up primarily to gain an unfair advantage.' Sir Geoffrey Howe answered: 'We held consultations with the US authorities in September under GATT Article XXIII. We repeated our view that the DISCs are in conflict with the United States' international obligations. In the light of their reply we are now considering with our Community partners what further action should be taken.'

Imports of apples

In reply to a question on the import quotas at present in force on eating apples, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that a global quota of 15,200 tons for imports of fresh apples for the period July 1-December 31 was announced in June. Arrangements for an extra 20,000 tons of imports during the month of December were announced on November 22, together with a quota of 31,500 tons for the month of January 1973.

Financial assistance under the Industries Act

Mr. Chataway was asked for figures to the latest convenient date, showing the number of applications for assistance, under the Industries Act, the location of the firms applying, the number of applications approved, and the total amount of this financial assistance. He replied that at November 9 some 500 applications for regional development grants under Part I of the Industry Act 1972 had been received. On these it was estimated that around £1.5 million would be payable. About one-third of this had been paid. No geographical analysis of the applications was yet available.

Mr. Chataway went on to say that 198 firm applications for financial assistance under Part II were received up to October 31. By that date four formal offers had been made involving commitments amounting to around £7.5 million. In addition, as already announced, assistance under Part II was being provided for the benefit of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. and Cammell Laird (Shipbuilders) Ltd. The location of the 198 applicants was:

	Number of applications*
Scotland	49
Wales	18
Assisted areas in England	119
Outside the assisted areas	12
Total	198

* For projects providing new employment the location given is that in which the new employment will be provided. This is not necessarily the current location of the applicant.

32 applications for construction grant under Part III of the Act were under consideration at November 8. On these it is estimated that around £1.8 million will be payable. The location of the applicants is as follows:

	Number of applications
UK Assisted Areas	
Scotland	12
England and N Ireland	15
Other areas in England	5

Payment of grant will commence shortly.

North Sea oil revenues

Mr. Walker was asked to disclose the basis for the Government's assertion that the total revenues from taxation royalties and licence fees from the companies operating on the British sector of the Continental Shelf were not likely to exceed one-eighth of £800 million by 1980. He replied: 'The estimate of £100 million in 1980 covers only royalties and rents from oil and gas. It assumes current prices, and also oil production in that year of 75 million tons. The producers will also be liable to Corporation Tax, but no estimates can be made of receipts from this source, since they will depend on the taxation arrangements and rates then in force and on the individual circumstances of the companies concerned.'

What was the number of oil rigs operating at present in the North Sea, and how many were manufactured in Great Britain? asked another questioner. Mr. Walker said eight mobile-drilling platforms were at present operating in the UK sector of the North Sea. Of these four were built in the United Kingdom.

Stansted airport

Asked what discussions he had had with the chairman of the British Airport Authority about the future of Stansted airport, Mr. Onslow said: 'I have kept in regular touch with the British Airports Authority about the medium-term future of Stansted Airport. I share their concern about the low level of traffic and the effect on employment there, and I know that the Authority is taking all practicable steps open to them to improve the situation.'

Price reductions and freeze

In response to a question, Sir Geoffrey Howe said he would not publish in the Official Report full details of the number and dates of price reductions that have taken place since June 1970 for which the Government accepted ministerial responsibility.

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would operate a system of spot checks to ensure that retailers were complying with the price freeze. Sir Geoffrey said the vigilance of the general public, supported by the arrangements made for monitoring prices, was playing an effective role in securing compliance with the standstill. 'We are investigating those cases where price rises appear unjustified. The prices unit has in fact received many more inquiries from businessmen, including retailers, who are anxious to stay within the rules than complaints from the general public. If there are retailers who attempt to put up prices unjustifiably, they have to meet the competition from the great majority who do not,' he said.

Small firms centres

A Member asked what were to be the locations of the first small firms centres, what staff would be involved, what were their terms of reference, and what would be the total cost per annum of the centres. Mr. Grant said 10 centres in all were planned and would be in Bedford, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Nottingham. Each will have a staff of three and the first will probably be in Birmingham. They are to identify and report on difficulties being experienced by small firms, assist small firms approaching the Centre to get in touch with appropriate sources of help and advice, make contact with local sources of advice and encourage them to help small firms. They will also represent the Department at meetings and functions concerned with the small firm sector.

The total cost for a full year is estimated at £350,000.

Motor insurance

Mr. Walker, asked if he would extend the provisions of the Companies Acts as they applied to motor insurance to companies which offered financial services to certain drivers who lost their licences after conviction for driving offences, said companies such as those referred to in the question did not undertake contractual obligations. 'It would therefore be inappropriate to bring them within the scope of insurance legislation. These companies are, of course, subject to the general requirements of the Companies Acts and to the Trade Descriptions Act,' he said.

Mr. Walker, asked to institute an inquiry under the Companies Act into the St. Christophers Motorists Association Ltd. said: 'I am considering this possibility in the light of the information currently available. If the hon. Member is able to let me have any additional relevant information I will take this into account.'

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Consumer protection

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked if he would advise local authorities to establish consumer affairs bureaux which would have the responsibility not only of giving advice to shoppers, but would also act as a medium for conveying complaints about breach of the prices standstill to regional offices of Government departments. Sir Geoffrey answered: 'I welcome the contribution which local authorities can make to consumer protection and am considering the scope for expanding local consumer advisory services; I am not, however, satisfied that a general system of this kind is appropriate to the circumstances of the current prices standstill.'

Atomic Energy Establishment, Dounreay

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry was asked to make a statement about the future of the atomic energy establishment at Dounreay. He said: 'The Atomic Energy Establishment at Dounreay is engaged on a continuing programme of work on the sodium-cooled fast reactor and will be for many years. As the House was informed on August 8, the Government sees this type of reactor as the main element, in the long term, of our generation of electricity by nuclear power and intends to proceed as rapidly as possible with its development. A large part of the development work will be carried out at Dounreay. The 250 megawatt (electricity) prototype fast reactor is nearing completion there and will be commissioned next year.'

North Sea oil

Mr. Walker told a Member who asked if he would take action to ensure that British based companies, operating in the North Sea purchased their oil rigs and equipment from British firms, that one of the criteria under which discretionary licence applications were judged in the last licensing round in 1971 was the extent of the contribution which the applicant had made or was planning to make to the economy of the United Kingdom including the strengthening of the balance of payments and the growth of industry and employment. 'The oil companies have agreed to provide quarterly returns of their purchases so that the Government can assess the extent to which they are giving a full and fair opportunity to British companies to compete for orders,' Mr. Walker added.

A Member asked how many structures in the Scottish sector of the North Sea had still to be examined for oil-bearing potential. Mr. Emery answered that seismic evidence to date indicated the presence, in the northern part of the UK Continental Shelf in the North Sea, of some 100 structures which had not yet been tested by drilling.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Emery said that it had not been determined whether the Treaty of Rome applied to the Continental Shelf and that the European Community had not yet decided on the rules governing the origin of petroleum.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

Industrial Reorganisation Corporation

Mr. Walker was asked to make a further statement about the position of the investments transferred to him from the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. He gave the following list of holdings as at October 1, 1972. A separate heading shows the investments disposed of during the period since April 1, 1972. No advances against outstanding commitments were made during this period.

INDUSTRIAL REORGANISATION CORPORATION INVESTMENTS TRANSFERRED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY. HOLDING AT OCTOBER 1, 1972

Loans		
British Leyland Motor Corporation Limited		£ 5,000,000 Unsecured Loan
		£10,000,000 Unsecured Loan
Clarke Chapman-John Thompson Limited		£ 5,000,000 Unsecured Loan
Harwood Cash and Company Limited		£ 1,200,000 Secured Loan
Herbert-Ingersoll Limited (In Receivership)		£ 237,500 Unsecured Loan
Marwin (Holdings) Limited		£ 750,000 Unsecured Loan
Nuclear Enterprises Limited		£ 500,000 Unsecured Loan
Samuel-Osborn Company Limited		£ 1,750,000 Secured Loan
Loans convertible into equity		
Marwin (Holdings) Limited		£ 750,000 8% Convertible Loan
Rolls-Royce Limited (In Liquidation)		£ 8,500,000 Unsecured Convertible Loan
Equity and preference shares		*Cost*
British Nuclear Design and Construction Limited	260,000 Ordinary Shares of £1	£ 260,000
Brown Bayley Limited	2,400,000 Ordinary Shares of £1	See Note (1)
George Kent Limited	3,017,577 Ordinary Shares of 50p	
	1,244,180 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 50p	£6,504,861
Herbert Ingersoll Limited (In Receivership)	38,250 'A' Ordinary Shares of £1	
	36,750 'B' Ordinary Shares of £1	£ 525,000
Kearney and Trecker Limited	300,000 Redeemable Convertible Third Preference Shares of £1	£ 300,000
Nuclear Enterprises Limited	7,353 'B' Ordinary Shares of £1	£ 100,000

Notes

(1) The following investments are held by Brown Bayley Limited:

Brown Bayley Steels Limited	2,404,000 Shares of 50p	£1,470,453

CHANGES DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1972 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

Advances made pursuant to agreements by IRC

NIL

Investments disposed of

Loans	
British Leyland Motor Corporation Limited	£20,000,000 Unsecured Loan (Part)
Clarke Chapman-John Thompson Limited	£ 1,000,000 Unsecured Loan (Part)
Herbert-Ingersoll Limited	£ 237,500 Unsecured Loan (Part)
Mills Equipment Company Limited	£ 250,000 Secured Loan
Whessoe Limited	£ 3,500,000 Unsecured Loan
Loans convertible into equity	
Rolls-Royce Limited (In Liquidation)	£ 1,500,000 Unsecured Convertible Loan (Interim Dividend of 15 per cent from the liquidator)

EEC investment in Scotland

A Member asked how many inquiries, since October 1971, the DTI had received from industrialists within the six original European Economic Community countries about possible investment in Scotland; and of these how many had resulted in new productive capacity being established in Scotland. Mr. Walker answered 'Sixteen. Of these, two companies have so far established projects in Scotland and one other is taking steps to do so.'

Gas and electricity charges

Mr. Emery told a Member asking for information on the connection charges for gas and electricity for new dwellings; and on the appeal procedure that consumers have in relation to the charges, that the electricity and gas industries had agreed to implement the majority recommendations of the Monopolies Commission. Mr. Emery said that this meant that in normal cost cases connection charges for electricity would be in the region of £40 to £45; and for gas nil. The charges would not vary with connected loads. Electricity or gas consumers could make representations to the relevant Consultative Council on any matter affecting supply in their area, and this would include connection charges.

Concorde

Mr. Onslow was asked to list the various airlines who had ordered or had options for Concorde and the number of aircraft concerned. He replied that BOAC had ordered five aircraft and Air France four. The Chinese National Airline had signed a preliminary purchase agreement for three aircraft and Iranair had signed a letter of intent to purchase two aircraft with an option on a third. The other option holders were as follows:

Airline	Number of options
Pan American	8
Continental	3
Trans World Airlines	6
American Airlines	6
Eastern Airlines	6
Braniff	3
Qantas	4
Japan Airlines	3
Sabena	2
Lufthansa	3
Air India	2
Middle East Airlines	2
Total	48

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1

Anglo-Brazilian trade

In reply to a Member who asked what steps were being taken to encourage Anglo-Brazilian trade; and for what reason Great Britain's volume of exports to Brazil had increased at a slower rate than Brazil's total imports, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'My predecessor paid an official visit to Brazil last April; Her Majesty's Government took an active part in a special seminar on Brazil in London in September; and the British Overseas Trade Board is planning to stage a major British Industrial Exhibition in Sao Paulo in August 1974. These events indicate the special importance which my Department attaches to this large and rapidly growing market. Volume figures for British exports are not available, but in value terms the average rate of

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

increase in British exports to Brazil between 1969 and 1971 was 39 per cent against an average increase of only 28 per cent in total Brazilian imports.'

Crude oil prices

Information was asked for on the average price of crude oil imported into this country at the latest available date and three years earlier; and for an estimate of the price of imported oil in three years' time. Mr. Emery gave the following information:

Average value of imported crude petroleum per ton cif	
October 1972	January-October 1972
£8.99	£8.81
October 1969	January-October 1969
£6.80	£7.15

He continued: 'It must be realised that these average cif values are influenced by the sources of supply, by transport costs and other factors. The future price of imported crude oil will depend on very many factors and I will not speculate on what the figure might be three years from now.'

Pinnock Finance Company

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked how much expenditure as authorised by his Committee of Inspection Mr. H. O. Raphael, liquidator of the Pinnock Finance Company, had incurred in seeking to trace Mr. Ross Wright, named in the Inspector's Report as being a debtor of £1 million. Sir Geoffrey said: 'I understand that the Committee of Inspection has authorised expenditure of up to £5,000 in seeking to trace Mr. Ross Wright and that so far Mr. H. O. Raphael, the liquidator of Pinnock Finance Company (Great Britain) Limited, has applied about £1,100 to that end.'

Tyres from Japan and Spain

A request was made for steps to be taken to prevent dumping of road vehicle rubber tyres from Japan and Spain. Sir Geoffrey Howe said that any application for anti-dumping action under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 supported by reasonable *prima facie* grounds for the complaint would be promptly considered. Generally speaking dumping in this connection meant exporting to the United Kingdom at prices lower than those obtained in the home market. The Act also required the dumping to be causing or threatening material injury to the British producers. Sir Geoffrey was also asked if he would take steps to ensure that vehicle rubber tyres made outside the United Kingdom carried markings of countries of origin. 'I shall consider any evidence presented to me that origin marking of tyres would be in the interest of consumers,' he answered.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

December 13, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Burton upon Trent

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena', 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs DE14 1HD. (Tel: 0283 64657)

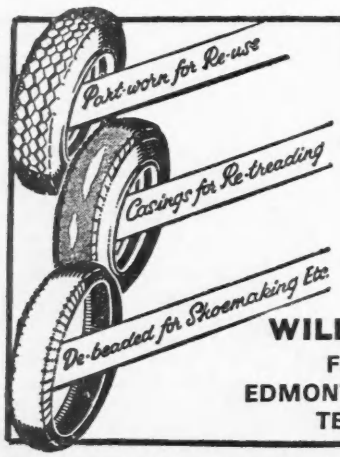
Machine tools including bench, pillar and horizontal drilling machines; power hacksaws; capstan and centre lathes; hydraulic press 6,000 lb; grinder and sharpening machines; electrical equipment; scrap metal; wooden boxes; aircraft spares; various items of clothing; furniture and kitchen equipment; high pressure steam cleaners; vehicle tyres; black PVC sheets; stirrup pumps; ground sheets; compressors; testing trolleys; quantity of 4.00X8 wheels with tyres; charging and portable generator sets; Ford and Rolls-Royce petrol engines; scrap textiles and nylon; de-icing units; canvas covers; PVC waterproof coats, etc.

December 20, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The County Hall, Botchergate, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE. (Tel: 26292/3/4)

Machine tools including folding, grinding and grading machines; sanders; pneumatic drills, etc.; furniture and kitchen equipment; wooden and metal boxes; a quantity of mini buses; Morris Mini and Minor saloons; ambulance; fork lift trucks; dumpers; sledge hammers, shovels, spades; hand tools; electrical equipment including oscilloscopes, oscillators, capacitors, transformers, connectors, switches, terminals, valves, plugs; instruments including clinometers; calipers; cameras, stop watches, clocks, binoculars, flash guns; clothing including boots, shoes, etc.



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January 4, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Memorial Hall (entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET. (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Machine tools including grinding, boring, milling and drilling machines; lathes, multi purpose machine, slotting machine, guillotines, hacksawing machines; mobile cranes, tractor, plant pile driver, mobile grader, compressors, generators; fork lift trucks; Ford van; water pumping sets; ball bearings; cable; non-ferrous metal; 5 gall oil drums; MT spares and tyres; large quantity of stirrup pumps; electronic, laboratory and photographic equipment; watches, clocks, and binoculars; clothing including boots, shoes; mixed rags; furniture; kitchen utensils; paint, etc.

January 10/11, 1973 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG12 GL (Tel: 0602-54272)

Saloon cars; estates; limousines; road making plant; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown and dropside trucks, fork lift trucks; graders; motor cycles, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned vessel 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Rosyth.

'W 30' Self-propelled Hopper Barge. Steel, built 1945. G.T. 683. N.T. 282. Length (B.P.) 161 ft. Breadth 33 ft. (mld). Depth (mld) 15 ft. Light Displacement 816 tons. Engine: Twin screw, steam, oil-fired, triple expansion, surface condensing, by W. Simons & Co. Ltd. IHP 1,000 (combined).

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to purchase "W 30" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on December 28, 1972.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,058	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1967	113	110	132	123	124	186	−37	13	22	−315	−557	242
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	141	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	151	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1,040	299	741
1970 3rd qtr	122	117	141	151	166	103	44	7	—	81	−72	153
4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	120	116	140	145	156	89	41	−1	−44	124	−67	191
2nd qtr	122	119	141	137	168	−67	−114	11	38	295	113	182
3rd qtr	123	120	141	142	168	−34	−59	−9	6	364	177	187
4th qtr	124	122	142	135	167	36	−21	−6	36	257	76	181
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	139††	167	−154	−110	−6	−29	58	−125	183
2nd qtr	125	126	144	125 p††	185	−86	−142 r	−5 r	31	77	−84	161
3nd qtr				122 p††	170 p		−109 p	3 p	−24 p			
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	−0.3	+2.6	+2.3	..	+6.2							
on a year earlier	+1.8	+5.9	+3.1	..	+5.8							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956†				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,372	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1967	113.9	114.2	101.1	93.1	119.4	2.5	107.5	110.9	175.3	510	2.2	174	120	130
1968	119.8	121.4	103.1	93.1	125.0	4.7	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	2.3	188	147	159
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	125.0	126.9	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	3.2	129	205	195
1970 3rd qtr	124.5	127.4	104.0	93	141.1	6 9	124.9	128.7	219.5	571	2.5	185	175	178
4th qtr	125.0	128.8	103.6	93	144.0	7.7	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	2.5	176	199	190
1971 1st qtr	124.5	126.7	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	2.8	150	186	189
2nd qtr	125.2	127.2	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.2	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	122.2	125.1	106.1	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	3.8	124	204	212
2nd qtr	129.3	129.9	108.4	144	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	3.7	133	213	217
3rd qtr	130.5	132.9	111.6	142	165.4	6.5	139.3 p	146.0 p	103.4 †	807	3.6	146	194 p	217 p
Mar	127.2	129.8	106.2	116	160.3	7.6	134.7	142.0	266.9	879	3.9	126	199	219
Apr	127.2	128.2	107.7	127	161.8	6.3	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	3.8	128	208	218
May	130.7	131.2	107.8	151	162.6	6.1	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	3.7	134	208	216
Jun	129.9	130.2	109.4	154	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	3.5	139	224	216
Jul	131.0	133.9	112.4	128	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0†	803	3.5	140	209 p	197 p
Aug	130.1	132.9	111.8	157	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	807	3.6	148	139 p	189 p
Sep	130.3	131.8	110.9	140	166.4	7.0	141.1 p	147.0 p	106.8	812	3.6	151	233 p	266 p
Oct			112.3	150 p	168.7	7.9	144.7 p	148.1 p	107.6 p	774	3.4	165	254 p	263 p
Nov										756 p	3.3 p	180 p		
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+0.9	+2.3	+1.6	+ 3.3	+2.1		+3.9	+2.0	..	−2.7		+16.3	−2.1	+14.0
on a year earlier	+3.8	+4.3	+6.2	+22.5	+7.1		+6.4	+5.4	..	−3.9		+40.2	−2.7	+22.2

(††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures; see Capital Expenditure article in *Trade and Industry*, Volume 7, No. 11, June 15, 1972.
(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (†) New series from July 1972 based on July 31, 1972 = 100. (§) On a balance of payments basis

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the third quarter of 1972

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING industry's investment in the third quarter of 1972 is provisionally estimated to have been £323 million at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted, about 2 per cent lower than in the second quarter. This fall was due to a fall of some 4 per cent in plant and machinery being only partly offset by a further strong rise in expenditure on vehicles. Investment in new building work remained at the same level as in the second quarter. The first three quarters of 1972 show a fall of 11 per cent on the corresponding period in 1971, allowing for the effect of the change (since the beginning of 1972) in the treatment of jigs, dies, etc.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Provisional estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the third quarter of 1972 was 2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted. Over the first three quarters of 1972, the volume of investment was about 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1971. This rise was mainly due to increased investment in plant and machinery and vehicles, while expenditure on new building work was well maintained.

Shipping industry

Investment by this industry continued to fluctuate, falling back in the third quarter from the high level of the previous quarter. Over the first three quarters of the year, the volume of investment was some 17 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1971.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

		Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
Period	Total	Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,106	756	151	593	426	994
1961	2,274	1,305	848	121	700	406	1,168
1962	2,149	1,196	852	101	696	363	1,090
1963	2,069	1,058	928	84	650	389	1,030
1964	2,408	1,198	1,086	124	730	494	1,185
1965	2,519	1,316	1,105	99	761	471	1,287
1966	2,514	1,347	1,073	95	725	464	1,326
1967	2,557	1,306	1,117	133	707	504	1,346
1968	2,869 (2,799)*	1,398 (1,358)*	1,243 (1,238)*	228 (203)*	750	624 (599)*	1,495 (1,450)*
1969	3,001 (3,071)*	1,488 (1,528)*	1,321 (1,326)*	192 (217)*	814	616 (641)*	1,572 (1,617)*
1970	3,295	1,594	1,400	301	806	729	1,761
1971	3,143	1,478	1,363	302	791	700	1,652
1966 1st quarter	630	340	269	22	182	114	334
2nd quarter	623	332	268	22	177	117	329
3rd quarter	634	340	267	26	181	119	334
4th quarter	627	334	269	24	185	114	329
1967 1st quarter	632	326	276	30	181	119	331
2nd quarter	670	344	283	44	180	138	352
3rd quarter	631	320	284	27	171	123	337
4th quarter	624	316	275	33	174	124	325
1968 1st quarter	685	331	311	43	180	144	362
2nd quarter	677	331	306	40	187	133	357
3rd quarter	713 (707)*	346 (340)*	306	60	189	160	364 (358)*
4th quarter	795 (731)*	390 (356)*	320 (315)*	85 (60)*	194	188 (163)*	413 (374)*
1969 1st quarter	703 (760)*	342 (369)*	322 (327)*	38 (63)*	199	144 (169)*	360 (392)*
2nd quarter	748 (759)*	373 (384)*	327	48	203	155	389 (400)*
3rd quarter	777 (779)*	384 (386)*	338	55	209	159	410 (412)*
4th quarter	774	388	334	51	203	157	413
1970 1st quarter	789	382	341	65	196	173	420
2nd quarter	833	397	353	83	203	190	440
3rd quarter	818	399	349	70	198	177	444
4th quarter	856	416	356	84	211	189	457
1971 1st quarter	777	383	338	56	199	155	422
2nd quarter	787	363	335	89	193	188	405
3rd quarter	799	375	346	78	201	179	419
4th quarter	781†	358†	344	79	198	177	406†
1972 1st quarter	790†	367†	347	75	201	176	413†
2nd quarter	798	330	359	109	192	214	392
3rd quarter p	753	323	353	77	185	189	379

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 53 per cent of total expenditure in 1971. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £40 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

† The 1st quarter of 1972, and subsequent quarters, includes certain jigs, dies and loose tools previously excluded. Including them in the 4th quarter of 1971 would add £8.4 million at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted. £7.8 million would be in vehicles, £0.4 million in engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods and £0.2 million in other manufacturing industries.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

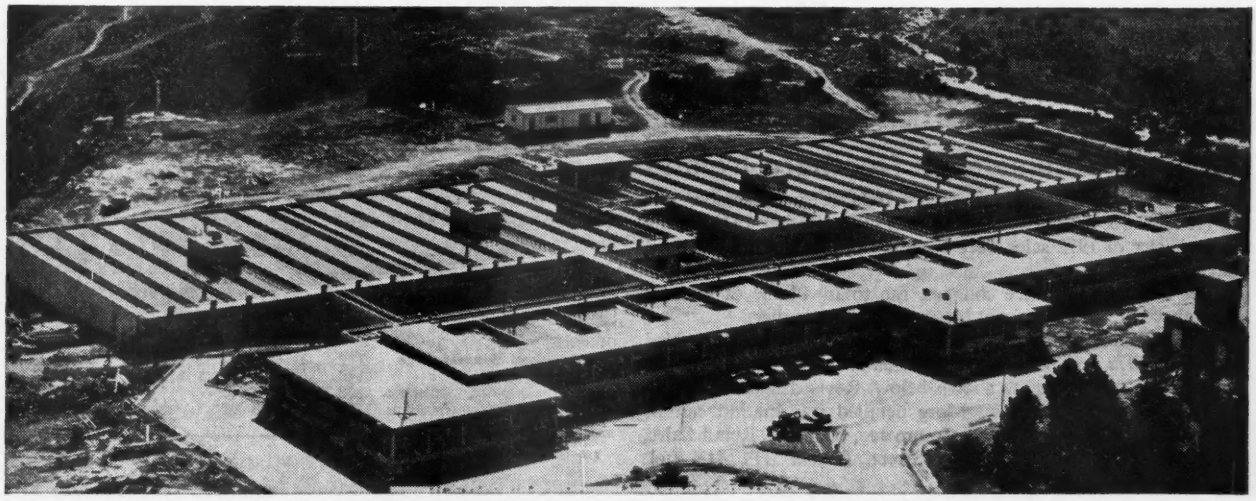
Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,106.4	155.3	22.7	138.2	203.7	240.8	87.0	90.1	73.1	95.5	277.0	73.5	755.9
1961	1,305.2	163.8	31.0	170.5	266.2	262.6	117.1	108.3	80.2	105.5	337.3	70.1	897.8
1962	1,195.6	162.5	22.6	172.0	228.1	228.1	105.3	91.0	80.4	105.6	310.7	61.5	823.4
1963	1,057.5	163.8	30.0	134.0	134.9	230.4	98.4	82.5	79.2	104.4	254.5	74.1	728.9
1964	1,198.0	185.2	36.7	164.7	114.3	273.0	90.0	113.4	90.3	130.4	285.1	90.9	822.0
1965	1,316.4	185.9	35.8	208.4	112.6	289.2	106.9	129.9	98.0	149.7	313.3	93.7	909.4
1966	1,346.7	178.2	57.3	227.8	115.8	290.6	119.3	123.6	85.7	148.4	291.9	89.7	965.1
1967	1,305.8	206.2	83.4	190.9	115.8	282.6	118.4	100.0	82.8	125.7	249.5	94.2	962.1
1968	1,397.9 (1,357.9)*	215.3	93.5	190.2	110.1	305.8	108.5	135.6	85.5	153.4	267.1	102.0	1,028.8 (988.8)*
1969	1,487.5 (1,527.5)*	208.9	75.3	220.5	129.7	309.1	131.4	145.7	91.8	175.1	302.0	109.2	1,076.3 (1,116.3)*
1970	1,593.8	208.2	63.2	280.4	204.7	329.8	139.5	118.6	101.9	147.5	293.7	99.6	1,200.5
1971	1,477.9	212.7	88.8	243.0	233.5	285.0	88.8	97.5	75.4	153.2	261.7	95.8	1,120.4
1966 1st quarter	339.8	45.2	12.0	60.3	28.7	71.4	32.2	30.2	20.5	39.3	73.0	22.9	243.9
2nd quarter	332.1	44.0	13.3	54.4	27.6	73.1	29.7	33.3	20.6	36.1	70.8	23.6	237.7
3rd quarter	340.4	43.7	16.5	57.5	29.1	73.7	28.7	30.7	21.4	39.1	73.5	22.3	244.6
4th quarter	334.4	45.3	15.5	55.6	30.4	72.4	28.7	29.4	23.2	33.9	74.6	20.9	238.9
1967 1st quarter	325.7	51.1	16.5	47.4	29.6	70.9	29.8	26.9	20.7	32.8	69.2	21.1	235.4
2nd quarter	344.3	52.4	21.8	54.8	31.4	74.8	31.3	25.2	21.8	30.8	65.8	24.3	254.2
3rd quarter	319.7	50.7	22.5	43.0	29.9	69.1	28.5	23.6	21.2	31.2	57.5	24.6	237.6
4th quarter	316.1	52.0	22.6	45.7	24.9	67.8	28.8	24.3	19.1	30.9	57.0	24.2	234.9
1968 1st quarter	331.4	48.5	20.6	43.7	32.6	72.2	27.6	30.4	21.5	34.3	60.8	25.6	245.0
2nd quarter	330.7	52.1	22.8	46.3	26.5	72.1	26.0	28.1	19.3	37.5	64.6	24.0	242.1
3rd quarter	346.2 (340.2)*	56.7	21.6	45.7	25.0	76.9	30.1	32.9	20.1	37.2	69.7	25.3	251.2 (245.2)*
4th quarter	389.6 (355.6)*	58.0	28.5	54.5	26.0	84.6	24.8	44.2	24.6	44.4	72.0	27.1	290.5 (256.5)*
1969 1st quarter	342.4 (369.4)*	51.8	21.1	49.4	26.0	74.2	26.2	37.0	17.8	38.9	74.8	25.9	241.7 (268.7)*
2nd quarter	373.1 (384.1)*	53.8	18.7	54.9	30.0	75.3	32.2	38.6	24.0	45.6	75.2	29.4	268.5 (279.5)*
3rd quarter	384.0 (386.0)*	52.5	18.6	59.6	33.4	79.9	34.1	35.9	25.2	44.8	76.7	27.3	280.0 (282.0)*
4th quarter	388.0	50.8	16.9	56.6	40.3	79.7	38.9	34.2	24.8	45.8	75.3	26.6	286.1
1970 1st quarter	382.0	50.6	14.5	67.2	42.8	80.0	33.3	31.2	26.2	36.2	73.6	25.4	283.0
2nd quarter	397.0	52.7	15.4	68.6	43.7	84.0	36.3	31.8	26.1	38.4	74.8	25 0	297.2
3rd quarter	398.6	49.5	19.4	71.8	45.4	83.8	35.9	30.7	24.7	37.4	72.2	24.2	302.2
4th quarter	416.2	55.4	13.9	72.8	72.8	82.0	34.0	24.9	24.9	35.5	73.1	25.0	318.1
1971 1st quarter	382.6	52.0	19.8	64.1	61.0	78.8	24.0	27.5	19.5	35.9	68.2	24.1	290.3
2nd quarter	362.5	50.6	19.6	56.3	52.8	73.3	23.4	27.0	20.1	39.4	64.1	22.7	275.7
3rd quarter	375.0	55.8	26.1	63.4	55.6	70.3	22.2	22.0	18.1	41.5	66.6	24.1	284.3
4th quarter	357.8†	54.3	23.3	59.2	64.1	62.6†	19.2†	21.0	17.7	36.4†	62.8	24.9	270.1†
1972 1st quarter	367.2†	54.8	25.9	55.8	70.1	64.3†	22.7†	17.5	16.2	39.9†	64.8	28.1	274.3†
2nd quarter	330.4	55.4	21.0	50.5	44.5	63.7	19.1	20.8	18.2	37.2	56.2	28.1	246.1
3rd quarter p	323.3										56.5	31.6	235.1

TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	756	98	172	486	316	202	238
1961	848	104	193	552	362	216	271
1962	852	102	184	566	384	202	266
1963	928	112	201	615	394	233	301
1964	1,086	131	226	729	443	281	363
1965	1,105	130	211	764	444	283	378
1966	1,073	117	191	765	430	282	361
1967	1,117	134	184	800	454	280	384
1968	1,243 (1,238)*	131	232	880 (875)*	477	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,321 (1,326)*	127	243	952 (957)*	504	321	496 (501)*
1970	1,400	139	246	1,015	502	338	560
1971	1,363	136	255	972	521	310	532
1966 1st quarter	269	29	49	190	108	70	90
2nd quarter	268	31	47	191	105	72	91
3rd quarter	267	29	47	191	107	71	90
4th quarter	269	28	48	193	109	70	90
1967 1st quarter	276	31	46	199	111	69	96
2nd quarter	283	34	45	204	114	72	97
3rd quarter	284	35	46	204	112	72	100
4th quarter	275	34	48	193	117	67	91
1968 1st quarter	311	35	56	219	118	77	117
2nd quarter	306	31	58	218	121	70	115
3rd quarter	306	31	59	216	118	76	112
4th quarter	320 (315)*	34	59	227 (222)*	121	77	122 (117)*
1969 1st quarter	322 (327)*	32	60	231 (236)*	123	81	118 (123)*
2nd quarter	327	31	60	236	127	80	120
3rd quarter	338	32	60	247	130	79	130
4th quarter	334	32	64	238	126	82	127
1970 1st quarter	341	35	63	244	121	84	137
2nd quarter	353	36	61	256	125	86	143
3rd quarter	349	36	62	252	123	85	141
4th quarter	356	33	61	263	134	84	139
1971 1st quarter	338	33	63	242	129	77	132
2nd quarter	335	33	66	236	126	79	130
3rd quarter	346	34	64	248	132	79	135
4th quarter	344	36	62	245	133	75	136
1972 1st quarter	347	31	68	248	131	78	138
2nd quarter	359	32	73	255	131	82	146
3rd quarter p	353				127	82	144

(*continued on next page*)



Laing Iberica, Spanish member company of the Laing Group, has completed this £510,000 water treatment plant at Manzanares el Real in the province of Madrid as a joint venture with Degremont SA, international water and waste treatment specialists. The plant is providing drinking water for the increasing needs of the city of Madrid, some 30 miles away.

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CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,901	1,024	716	162
1961	2,193	1,243	817	132
1962	2,119	1,169	844	107
1963	2,069	1,058	928	84
1964	2,451	1,223	1,105	123
1965	2,663	1,410	1,154	100
1966	2,748	1,500	1,150	99
1967	2,814	1,460	1,214	140
1968	3,267	1,625	1,395	247
1969	3,554	1,797	1,539	217
1970	4,176	2,088	1,724	364
1971	4,328	2,123	1,821	384
1966 1st quarter	662	356	286	21
2nd quarter	664	357	285	22
3rd quarter	678	377	276	26
4th quarter	744	410	304	30
1967 1st quarter	678	352	297	29
2nd quarter	719	370	305	44
3rd quarter	675	354	296	25
4th quarter	742	385	316	42
1968 1st quarter	739	358	341	41
2nd quarter	753	369	341	43
3rd quarter	794	402	333	59
4th quarter	981	496	381	104
1969 1st quarter	785	382	366	38
2nd quarter	859	431	376	53
3rd quarter	905	466	382	57
4th quarter	1,005	519	416	70
1970 1st quarter	927	454	402	71
2nd quarter	1,021	498	428	95
3rd quarter	1,029	533	419	77
4th quarter	1,199	603	474	122
1971 1st quarter	998	502	431	65
2nd quarter	1,053	503	442	108
3rd quarter	1,094	550	450	94
4th quarter	1,183†	567†	498	119
1972 1st quarter	1,082†	515†	477	91
2nd quarter	1,128	487	505	137
3rd quarter	1,087	501	495	91

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4.

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £M but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for September was 115 (1965 = 100), 2 per cent more than in September 1971. In the third quarter of 1972 sales were 1 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1971.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in September 1972 was 5 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Index numbers of the value of sales in September and the third quarter of 1972 and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. Revised figures for July and August are also shown. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel: Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

	September 1972		3rd quarter 1972	
The value of sales by:	Index number 1965=100	Percentage increase	Index number 1965=100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	115	2	122	1
Food shops	133	4	137	3
Non-food shops	105	1	133	—
Of which:				
Clothing and footwear shops	100	5	108	3
Durable goods shops	123	—9	144	2
Miscellaneous non-food shops	104	—	133	—2
Department and general stores	96	7	93	1

	July 1972		August 1972	
The value of sales by:	Index number 1965=100	Percentage increase	Index number 1965=100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	125 r	−2 r	127 r	4 r
Food shops	132 r	2 r	147 r	4 r
Non-food shops	121	−4	115	4
Of which:				
Clothing and footwear shops	117	−1	106	5
Durable goods shops	146	6	161	7
Miscellaneous non-food shops	123	−7	113	2
Department and general stores	96	−6	89	4

r = revised figure.

Northern Ireland index of production

THE provisional index of production for September 1972 is 164. This is 10 points higher than the index for August 1972 and five points higher than for September 1971.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on September 1971 shown in brackets are: textiles 250 (+16 points); clothing 130 (−7); engineering and metals 106 (−10); food, drink and tobacco 135 (+8); timber and furniture 147 (+3); mineral products 199 (+9); other manufacturing industries 244 (+14); and gas, electricity and water 173 (+15).

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the third quarter of 1972

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURERS' stocks are provisionally estimated to have fallen by £109 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, during the third quarter of this year. Stock levels may have been affected by the dock strike in that quarter as well as by the fast rise in output.

The substantial falls in materials and fuel stocks, £53 million, and in work in progress, £42 million, followed a period of destocking which began in the first quarter of 1971. Finished goods stocks showed a small fall in the third quarter and this followed substantial destocking during the second quarter.

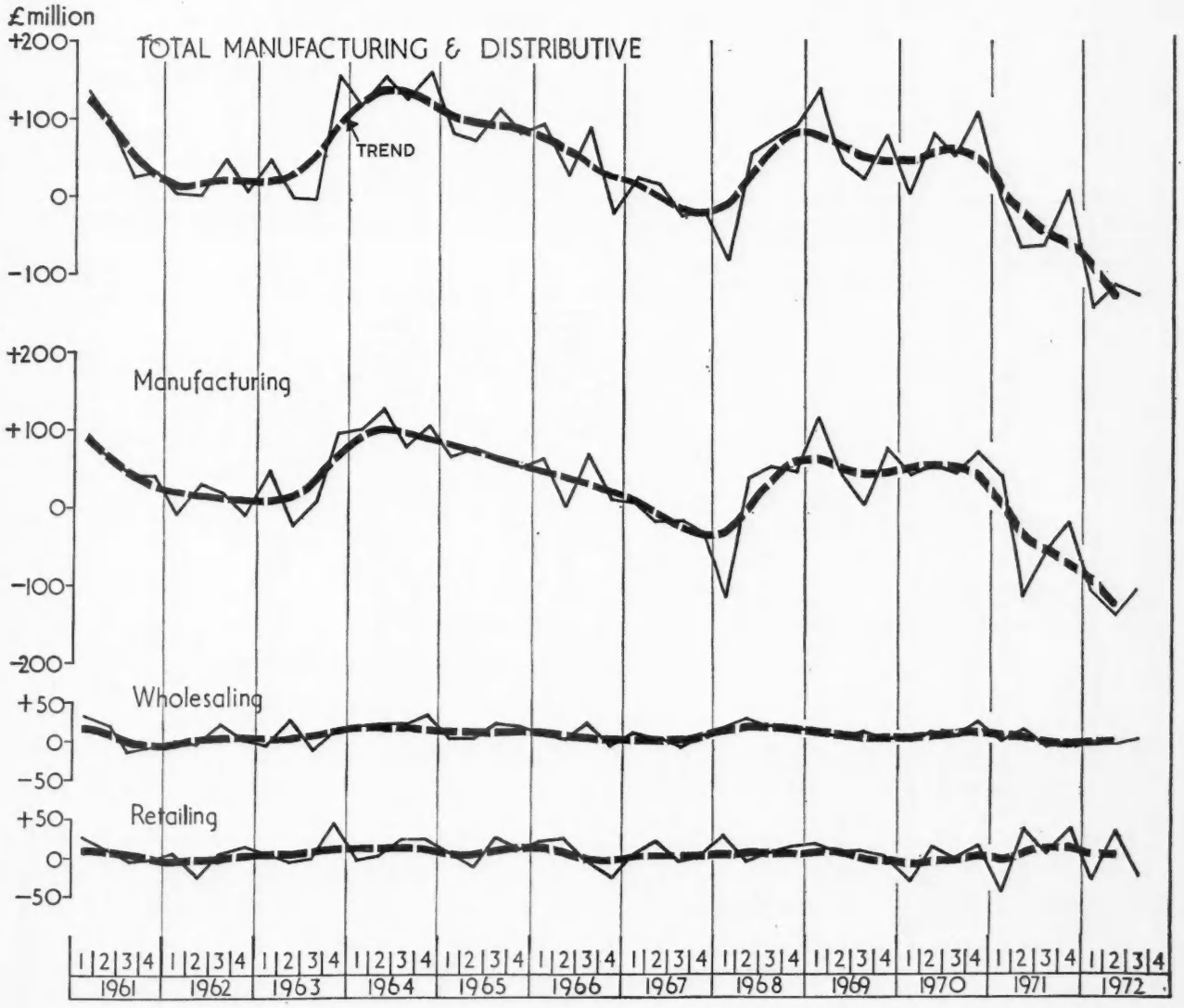
The stocks/output ratio fell by three index points in the third quarter to a new low level of 82.8 (in index form, end 1962 = 100).

Distributive industries

Wholesalers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have risen by £3 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1972. This partly offsets the fall of £11 million over the first half of the year. Retailers' stocks fell by £24 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1972 after little change over the first half of the year.

(*continued on next page*)

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



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MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	9,945	7,356	1,261	1,329
1960	637	543	55	39
1961	296	234	32	30
1962	55	29	22	3
1963	191	122	25	43
1964	550	411	93	46
1965	341	263	47	31
1966	185	143	25	17
1967	–2	–37	13	22
1968	138	23	75	41
1969	285	232	26	27
1970	242	214	42	–13
1971	–122	–153	–4	36
1965 1st quarter	80	66	5	9
2nd quarter	71	78	4	–12
3rd quarter	111	67	21	23
4th quarter	79	51	18	11
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25
3rd quarter	86	69	21	–4
4th quarter	–21	10	–6	–24
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
2nd quarter	16	–8	4	20
3rd quarter	–22	–8	–10	–4
4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1968 1st quarter	–68	–111	16	27
2nd quarter	57	39	26	–7
3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1970 1st quarter	2	42	1	–41
2nd quarter	80	55	11	14
3rd quarter	51	44	7	—
4th quarter	109	72	23	15
1971 1st quarter	–3	41	–1	–44
2nd quarter	–65	–114	11	38
3rd quarter	–62	–59	–9	6
4th quarter	9	–21	–6	36
1972 1st quarter	–145	–110	–6	–29
2nd quarter	–116	–142	–5	31
3rd quarter	–130	–109	3	–24

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1971	7,356	1,001	788	534	3,585	721	726	2,461	2,660	2,235
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	–1	–18	42	–19	–3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	–2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	–5	98	36	80
1971	–153	32	28	—	–149	–38	–26	–100	–88	36
1965 1st quarter	66	–13	–2	10	52	10	10	1	48	17
2nd quarter	78	2	21	—	49	–4	12	29	7	42
3rd quarter	67	16	4	7	34	–7	14	13	32	22
4th quarter	51	–2	4	10	34	–1	6	12	11	28
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	–4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	–3	4	–3	10	–6	6	–9	15	3
2nd quarter	–8	3	–16	–7	24	–6	–5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	–8	17	24	–9	–27	–3	–9	–1	3	–10
4th quarter	–30	1	–6	–8	4	–17	–3	–7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–111	3	–13	2	–87	–10	–7	–12	–18	–81
2nd quarter	39	–1	32	9	–20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	–12	19	11	27	–2	9	–1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	–11	6	12	17	–6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	–3	15	–5	23	3	8	21	–12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	–8	–15	–8	12	8	–20	4	20
4th quarter	74	–10	37	–4	37	11	4	19	–5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	–10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	–9	–6	41	28	–13
3rd quarter	44	–9	6	13	42	–5	–3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	–10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	41	13	7	21	4	–4	1	–14	–8	63
2nd quarter	–114	–1	13	–15	–63	–35	–12	–36	–50	–28
3rd quarter	–59	–13	2	–7	–27	–1	–13	–39	–3	–17
4th quarter	–21	34	7	1	–63	3	–2	–11	–28	18
1972 1st quarter	–110	–4	2	–31	–26	–35	–16	–46	–17	–47
2nd quarter	–142	4	–29	10	–110	–20	4	–60	–9	–72
3rd quarter	–109							–53	–42	–14

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1971	1,261	771	120	371
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	13	–2	31
1971	–4	–1	4	–8
1965 1st quarter	5	–2	–1	7
2nd quarter	4	2	—	2
3rd quarter	21	13	2	6
4th quarter	18	8	4	6
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–8	2	8
2nd quarter	11	8	–3	5
3rd quarter	7	–1	–2	10
4th quarter	23	14	1	8
1971 1st quarter	–1	–14	4	10
2nd quarter	11	9	5	–2
3rd quarter	–9	3	—	–12
4th quarter	–6	1	–4	–4
1972 1st quarter	–6	–7	–6	7
2nd quarter	–5	–1	3	–7
3rd quarter	3			

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	13,957	10,348	1,771	1,838
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,164	902	162	100
1971	600	331	102	167
1965 1st quarter	190	124	—	65
2nd quarter	158	153	15	–10
3rd quarter	170	109	63	–1
4th quarter	94	104	–5	–5
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	–21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	–37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	300	252	16	32
2nd quarter	302	256	26	21
3rd quarter	208	144	78	–14
4th quarter	355	250	43	61
1971 1st quarter	236	176	15	46
2nd quarter	264	145	46	73
3rd quarter	19	–7	56	–30
4th quarter	81	18	–15	78
1972 1st quarter	2	–38	–19	59
2nd quarter	74	21	18	36
3rd quarter	114	82	94	–62

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

(*continued on next page*)

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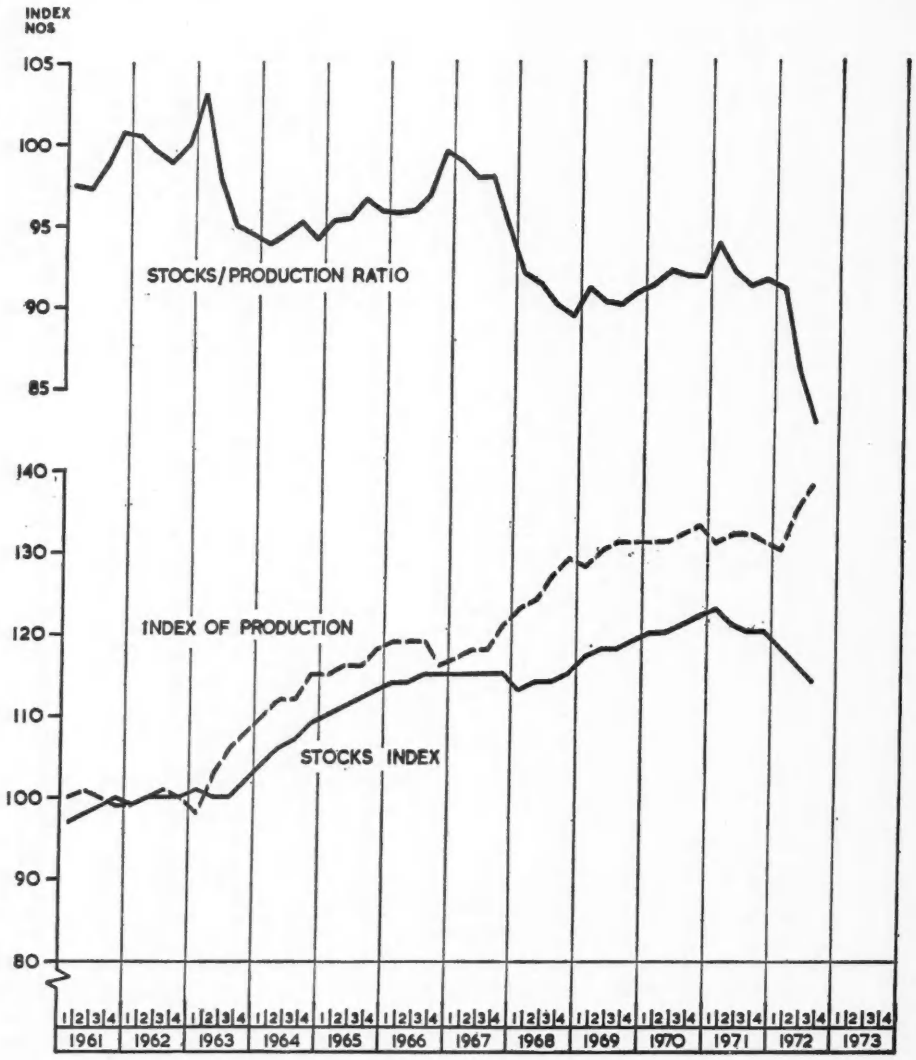
MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

	Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100 Seasonally adjusted		
	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	97.5
2	98	101	97.3
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.5
2	100	100	99.5
3	100	101	98.9
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	98	103.0
2	100	103	97.7
3	100	106	95.0
4	102	108	94.5
1964 Q 1	104	110	93.9
2	106	112	94.4
3	107	112	95.2
4	109	115	94.2
1965 Q 1	110	115	95.3
2	111	116	95.4
3	112	116	96.7
4	113	118	95.8
1966 Q 1	114	119	95.7
2	114	119	95.9
3	115	119	96.8
4	115	116	99.5
1967 Q 1	115	117	98.9
2	115	118	97.9
3	115	118	97.9
4	115	121	94.9
1968 Q 1	113	123	91.9
2	114	124	91.3
3	114	127	90.1
4	115	129	89.4
1969 Q 1	117	128	91.1
2	118	130	90.3
3	118	131	90.1
4	119	131	90.8
1970 Q 1	120	131	91.3
2	120	131	92.2
3	121	132	91.9
4	122	133	91.8
1971 Q 1	123	131	93.8
2	121	132	92.0
3	120	132	91.3
4	120	131	91.6
1972 Q 1	118	130	91.2
2	116	135	86.1
3	114	138	82.8



Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for 1961 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*

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HMSO BOOKS

Office development permits in the third quarter of 1972

THE Department of the Environment reports that the total floor area of office development permits issued in the third quarter of 1972 was 6.2 million sq. ft. compared with 6.3 million sq. ft. in the third quarter of 1971 and a quarterly average of 7.2 million sq. ft. for 1971 as a whole. One hundred and fifteen permits were issued in the third quarter of 1972, five less than in the corresponding quarter of 1971. As explained in the notes below, since December 1970 the control has operated in the South East Region only.

After deduction of relinquishments of existing offices and of floorspace covered by permits for the continuing use of existing offices included in the total figures, there was a potential addition to office space by way of new building and conversion of non-office premises to office use of 5.3 million sq. ft. in the third quarter of 1972. This compares with 4.4 million sq. ft. for the corresponding quarter of 1971 and a quarterly average of 5.2 million sq. ft. for 1971 as a whole.

Thirty-one of the 115 permits issued in the third quarter of 1972 were for office development in Central London and covered 1.9 million sq. ft.; 67 covering 3.8 million sq. ft. were for development in the Greater London Council area; and 92 covering 5.1 million sq. ft. for development in the Metropolitan Region. Twenty-three permits for a total floorspace of 1.2 million sq. ft. were issued in the part of the South East Planning Region lying outside the Metropolitan Region.

Tables showing office development permits since 1965 appeared in the June 1 issue of *Trade and Industry*.

TABLE 1. OFFICE DEVELOPMENT PERMITS—SUB-DIVISIONS OF SOUTH EAST PLANNING REGION

	London Metropolitan Region								
	Total			Greater London Council Area					
				Total			Central London Area		
		Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1971 Year	447	25,763	5,757	320	18,879	5,397	198	12,246	4,212
1971 1st qtr.	132	7,151	1,222	106	6,291	1,152	62	3,754	802
2nd qtr.	121	6,937	1,868	89	5,796	1,791	54	3,523	1,334
3rd qtr.	108	5,814	1,565	68	3,656	1,500	44	2,651	1,347
4th qtr.	86	5,861	1,102	57	3,136	954	38	2,318	729
1972 1st qtr	86	7,300	1,977	64	5,351	1,927	44	3,364	1,587
2nd qtr.	113	6,539	1,781	89	5,582	1,717	40	3,229	1,112
3rd qtr.	92	5,055	610	67	3,830	568	31	1,939	194

TABLE 1. OFFICE DEVELOPMENT PERMITS—SUB-DIVISIONS OF SOUTH EAST PLANNING REGION *(cont'd)*

	London Metropolitan Region											
	Greater London Council Area											
	Rest of GLC Area			Rest of Metropolitan Area			Rest of S.E. Planning Region			Total for S.E. Planning Region		
		Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1971 Year	122	6,633	1,185	127	6,884	360	76	3,198	303	523	28,961	6,060
1971 1st qtr.	44	2,537	350	26	860	70	19	744	121	151	7,895	1,343
2nd qtr.	35	2,273	457	32	1,141	77	24	790	84	145	7,727	1,952
3rd qtr.	24	1,005	153	40	2,158	65	12	437	18	120	6,251	1,583
4th qtr.	19	818	225	29	2,725	148	21	1,227	80	107	7,088	1,182
1972 1st qtr.	20	1,987	340	22	1,949	50	31	1,612	99	117	8,912	2,076
2nd qtr.	49	2,353	605	24	957	64	34	1,839	130	147	8,378	1,911
3rd qtr.	36	1,891	374	25	1,225	42	23	1,179	61	115	6,234	671

NOTES TO TABLES

Commencement of Controls. In the London Metropolitan Region the control began in August 1965, but with retrospective application to November 5, 1964 for some projects as explained in the first Annual Report by the Board of Trade under the Act; this report was referred to in the Board of Trade Journal of August 5, 1966, page 324. The West Midlands Conurbation was brought within the control from August 14, 1965, while the parts of the South East and West Midlands Planning Regions not already controlled and the whole of East Midland and East Anglia Planning Regions came under control on July 21, 1966.

Removal of Controls. From February 25, 1969, the East Anglia Planning Region and the predominantly rural areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control. The remaining areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control on December 16, 1970.

Changes in exemption limit. From July 27, 1967, the exemption limit for permits was raised from 3,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet except in the Metropolitan Region. From February 25, 1969 this change was extended to the areas of the Metropolitan Region outside Greater London. The exemption limit in Greater London was raised to 10,000 square feet from December 16, 1970.

Modification of Control. From April 1, 1969, office development permits were in most cases no longer needed for developments within the curtilage of an industrial building for which an industrial development certificate was issued. The figures for the year 1968 included 168 permits of this type, with gross area 2,485,000 square feet (18 per cent of the total area of permits issued) and an area net of relinquishments of 2,103,000 square feet (24 per cent of the net total).

Definitions of Areas. The planning regions correspond to the new standard regions for statistical purposes as defined in the Board of Trade Journal of December 31, 1965, page 1567. Central London is the Greater London Conurbation Centre as defined in the General Register Office Census 1961 County Report: London. The Metropolitan Region, an area of some 40 miles radius from the Centre of London, is as defined in Schedule 2 of the Control of Office and Industrial Development Act, 1965, but from January 1, 1972 for statistical reasons the Outer Metropolitan Sub-division (Rest of Metropolitan Region) and the Outer South-East Sub-division (Rest of South East Planning Region) are as defined in the Regional Abstract of Statistics No. 7; the areas defined under the Act are unchanged.

Area relinquished. Comprises office floor space relinquished for demolition or change of use to non-office uses.

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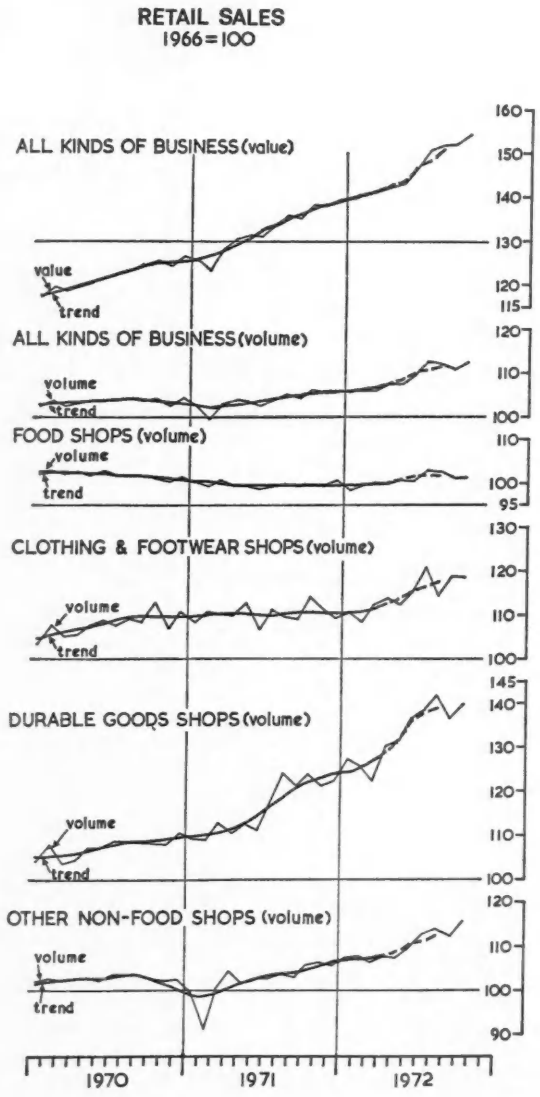
Retail sales in October

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in October is 112.3 (1966 = 100). This is much in line with the figure for July, and above the average for the third quarter as a whole. Compared with the third quarter, the main increase in October was in sales by 'other non-food shops' (which include department stores and mail-order businesses).

In the three months August-October, the volume of total sales was 1½ per cent more than in the preceding three months (which now include the high figure for July) and 6 per cent more than a year earlier. Sales by durable goods shops and by other non-food shops were each up by 3 per cent compared with the preceding three months, and sales by clothing and footwear shops increased by 1 per cent. Sales by food shops were little changed.



The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months, but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The October 1972 sales period was the four weeks from October 1, 1972 to October 28, 1972. The corresponding period in 1971 was from Octpber 3, 1971 to October 30, 1971.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.
r = revised figure.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
(Sales in 1966 £ million)	(11,549)	(5,016)	Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	101.1	100.8	101.3	100	103	101
1968	103.1	101.4	104.4	104	109	103
1969	102.4	102.1	102.7	104	104	101
1970	103.6	101.8	104.9	108	107	103
1971	103.8	99.7	107.0	110	116	102
1970 4th quarter	103.6	100.9	105.7	110	109	102
1971 1st quarter	101.8	100.0	103.1	110	111	97
2nd quarter	103.2	99.3	106.3	110	111	103
3rd quarter	104.4	99.5	108.2	110	121	103
4th quarter	105.9	100.0	110.4	111	122	106
1972 1st quarter	106.1	99.4	111.3	110	125	107
2nd quarter	108.4	100.4	114.5	114	133	108
3rd quarter	111.6	102.0	119.0	118	139	113
1972 April	107.7	99.9	113.6	114	130	108
May	107.8	100.8	113.2	112	132	107
June*	109.4	100.5	116.2	115	137	110
July	112.4	102.9	119.7	121	139	112
August	111.8	102.4	118.9	114	142	113
September*	110.9	101.0	118.5 r	119	137	112
October	112.3	101.1	120.9	118	140	116
1972 May-July	109.8	101.3	116.4	116	136	110
August-October	111.6	101.5	119.4	117	139	114
Percentage increase	*1.6*	*0.2*	*2.6*	*1*	*3*	*3*

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
(Sales in 1966 £ million)	(11,549)	(5,016)	Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	102.8	102.6	103.0	102	104	103
1968	109.1	107.5	110.3	108	114	110
1969	114.2	114.6	113.9	113	114	114
1970	122.2	121.0	123.2	123	125	123
1971	132.7	130.7	134.2	134	143	131
1970 4th quarter	125.8	123.6	127.4	128	130	126
1971 1st quarter	125.9	125.3	126.3	130	134	122
2nd quarter	131.2	129.2	132.7	132	137	131
3rd quarter	135.1	132.7	137.0	135	150	134
4th quarter	138.7	135.7	141.0	137	152	138
1972 1st quarter	140.6	136.9	143.5	140	156	141
2nd quarter	144.0	138.3	148.4	146	165	144
3rd quarter	151.3	144.6	156.5 r	155	175	151
1972 April	142.1	136.4	146.4	145	161	142
May	143.2	138.8	146.5	144	163	142
June*	146.2	139.3	151.5	149	170	146
July	150.4	142.9	156.2	157	175	149
August	151.6	145.8	156.1	150	178	151
September*	151.8 r	145.0	157.1 r	157	173	152
October	155.2	146.3	162.1	159	180	158
1972 May-July	146.6	140.3	151.4	150	170	146
August-October	152.8	145.6	158.3	155	177	154
Percentage increase	*4.2*	*3.8*	*4.6*	*4*	*4*	*5*

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in October

FINANCE houses and retailers advanced £219 million on new instalment credit agreements in October (in seasonally adjusted terms), more than in September but still less than in August. In the three months August-October lending amounted to £656 million, 10 per cent more than in the preceding three months. Retailers experienced a slightly larger increase than finance houses.

Retailers' instalment credit sales were at a higher level in October than in September and showed a 10 per cent increase in the August-October period compared with May-July. Sales by durable goods shops increased by 1 per cent between these two periods and department stores sales were up by 7 per cent, despite slightly lower levels of trading in October than August and September. Other instalment credit retailers (mainly mail order houses) increased their sales in October, bringing their total for the August-October period to 17 per cent more than the preceding three months.

The value of instalments still owing to finance houses and retailers increased by £37 million in October. The total increase between August and October was £123 million compared with £119 million between May and July. Of this £123 million increase in the latest three months, £83 million was owed to finance houses and £40 million to retailers. At the end of October the total debt outstanding on direct agreements with finance houses and retailers was £1,948 million (*not* seasonally adjusted). 27 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE-PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1968	1,600	43	769	26	831	17
1969	1,517	−19	701	−21	816	2
1970	1,716	87	822	58	894	29
1971	2,001	244	990	165	1,011	79
1970 1st quarter	403	12	187	6	216	6
2nd quarter	423	26	204	18	219	8
3rd quarter	438	20	211	11	227	9
4th quarter	452	29	220	23	232	6
1971 1st quarter	407	4	211	19	196	−15
2nd quarter	452	33	210	8	242	25
3rd quarter	570	108	289	73	281	35
4th quarter	572	99	280	65	292	34
1972 1st quarter	558	87	267	54	291	33
2nd quarter	585	103	298	75	287	28
3rd quarter	637	122	314	73	323	49
1972 April	186	20	90	16	96	4
May	199	40	105	31	94	9
June	200	43	103	28	97	15
July	200	36	94	22	106	14
August	229	46	115	30	114	16
September	208	40	105	21	103	19
October	219	37	108	32	111	5
1972 May-July	599	119	302	81	297	38
Aug.-Oct.	656	123	328	83	328	40
Percentage increase	10		9		11	
Debt outstanding at December 31, 1971 (unadjusted)	—	1,628	—	1,010	—	618

† Direct business only; ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 § £ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1968	110	108	112	111
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1971	132	139	145	126
1970 1st quarter	114	108	113	118
2nd quarter	118	112	123	122
3rd quarter	122	115	130	126
4th quarter	124	115	128	130
1971 1st quarter	107	121	133	95
2nd quarter	129	119	139	135
3rd quarter	144	160	156	132
4th quarter	148	158	151	141
1972 1st quarter	147	155	161	139
2nd quarter	147	160	168	136
3rd quarter	164	176	181	154
1972 April	147	153	162	142
May	144	161	167	131
June*	150	165	173	137
July	162	183	173	147
August	174	179	181	169
September*	158	169	188	148
October	169	168	181	169
1972 May-July Av.	152	170	171	138
Aug.-Oct. Av.	166	172	184	160
Percentage increase	10	1	7	17

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by October 1972 sales was the four weeks from October 1, 1972 to October 28, 1972. The corresponding period in 1971 was from October 3, 1971 to October 30, 1971.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during October 1972 showing nominal capital. Figures of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	4,037	—	4,037
Over £100 but under £1,000	103	—	103
£1,000 but under £10,000	783	—	783
£10,000 but under £50,000	145	—	145
£50,000 but under £100,000	15	—	15
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	10	—	10
£1,000,000 and over	3	—	3
Total number	5,096	—	5,096
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	16,655	—	16,655

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1971 and 1972

	1971		1972	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	2,684	10,440	4,008	8,032
February	2,323	3,961	3,745	12,111
March	3,136	7,720	4,045	10,671
April	3,210	16,525	4,182	9,931
May	3,088	5,233	4,412	9,158
June	3,569	7,317	3,777	5,561
July	3,142	6,631	3,696	17,760
August	3,483	6,559	5,689	7,827
September	3,139	9,140	5,512	7,498
October	3,490	61,353	5,096	16,655
November	3,950	8,073		
December	3,748	8,484		
Total	38,962	151,436		

UK overseas trade in the third quarter

THE article on overseas trade for the third quarter which would normally have appeared in this issue of *Trade and Industry* is not being published.

The National Dock Strike which lasted from the end of July to the middle of August interrupted and distorted the flow of trade during the quarter rendering meaningless the usual quarterly comparisons with past periods.

The statistics of imports and exports have been published elsewhere. The articles on trade for the months of July, August and September which appeared in the issues of this journal on August 17, September 21 and October 19 respectively, present the data and comment on the effects of the dock strike. Moreover, the *Overseas Trade Statistics* for these months provides the detailed recorded figures of imports and exports, while the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* (Tables 125-143) shows some detail of external trade on a seasonally adjusted and unadjusted basis.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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- Glass for second quarter
- Woollen and worsted for second quarter
- Carpets for second quarter
- Hosiery and other knitted goods for second quarter
- Cement for second quarter
- Printing ink for second quarter
- Mechanical handling equipment for second quarter
- Narrow fabrics for second quarter
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries for second quarter.

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- Air passengers for August
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- Clothing and footwear shops for October
- Durable goods shops for October
- Miscellaneous non-food shops for October.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Gt. Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

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Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, December 1, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Movietone News 2269	BR/E 36237/3/12/77	7	December 1	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2269A	BR/E 36238/3/12/77	7	December 1	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Melinda	F 36488	97	November 27	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
Any Special Way	F 36489	91	November 27	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	European International Pictures Ltd., Geneva
I Am Available	F 36490	79	November 27	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Davis Film, Paris
The Mechanic	F 36491	100	November 27	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Chartoff-Winkler Production Inc.
The Last Woman of Shang	F 36492	120	November 27	Lemar Management Ltd.	Shaw Brothers Ltd., Hong Kong
Opening Ceremony Cross Harbour Tunnel	F 36493	10	November 27	Lemar Management Ltd.	Shaw Brothers Ltd., Hong Kong
Dragon Swamp	F 36494	112	November 27	Lemar Management Ltd.	Shaw Brothers Ltd., Hong Kong
Pablo and the Dancing Chihuahua	F 36495	66	November 30	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
When the Legends Die	F 36496	105	November 30	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Sagaponack Films Inc.

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Oct 5 1972
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	Nov 16 1972
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Sept 14 1972
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov 16 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	Nov 23 1972
Computers, UK market (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Nov 23 1972
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Oct 26 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Nov 16 1972
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Nov 16 1972
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Nov 2 1972
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 16 1972
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Nov 9 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	Nov 23 1972
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 16 1972
Hire-purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Nov 16 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct 19 1972
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Aug 31 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov 16 1972
production (M)	Nov 16 1972
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Nov 30 1972
estimated figures	Nov 16 1972
motor trades turnover (M)	Nov 16 1972
Office development permits (Q)	This week
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Nov 16 1972
value (M)	Nov 23 1972
value, analysis of trends (Q)	This week
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	Nov 23 1972
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	Nov 16 1972
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	March 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	Nov 9 1972
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Oct 26 1972
cotton industry production (M)	Nov 30 1972
hosiery production (M)	Nov 23 1972
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 2 1972
orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 2 1972
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Nov 23 1972
wool exports (Q)	Sept 7 1972
wool output (M)	Nov 30 1972
Tourism:	
international (A)	Oct 28 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	Nov 30 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	Nov 23 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct 5 1972
Business Monitor titles	Sept 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	Nov 30 1972
Guide to DTI	Aug 31 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Oct 19 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	Nov 23 1972

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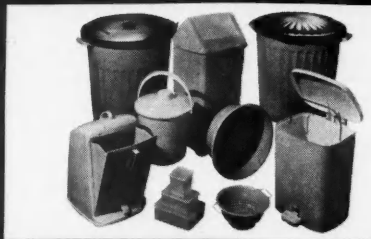

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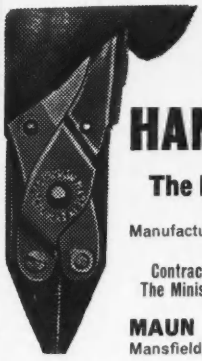

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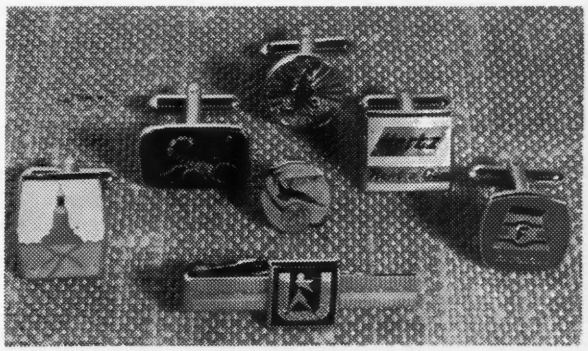

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